CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION TO THE STANDARD BASE SUPPLY SYSTEM

Section 1A—ADMINISTRATION OF THE STANDARD BASE SUPPLY SYSTEM.

1.1. Chapter Summary.

1.1.1. Computerized Accounting. The SBSS uses a computerized system to account for supplies and equipment at the base level. With the SBSS, personnel can track every item in the Supply System through standardized programs and procedures.

1.1.2. Section Summaries. This chapter presents a general introduction to the SBSS. **Section 1A** describes the objectives of the SBSS, its administration, and the equipment and supplies required to use the system. **Section 1B** presents an overview of the routine procedures the SBSS uses. Included is general information about processing issues, due-outs, due-out requisitions, receipts, turn-ins, and shipments; brief descriptions of SBSS reports; and material to explain how the SBSS works with A&F programs. Finally, **Section 1C** explains the procedure personnel MUST use to propose a change to an SBSS program.

1.2. Overview.

1.2.1. This section introduces volume 2, part 2 of AFMAN 23-110. The standardized procedures in part 2, along with those for system policy in part 4 of AFMAN 23-110, establish policy and proce-dures for the SBSS throughout the Air Force. Presently, part 4, chapter 13 contains the new Modern-ized Supply/Release 1 documentation (draft) for WebTS, the new supply web-enabled transaction system recently developed at HQ 754 Electronic Systems Group (ELSG)/ILS.

1.2.2. SBSS Function. The SBSS is an accounting system consisting of standardized computer equipment, programs, procedures, and supply policy. This system provides base activities with their supply needs and accounts for supplies, equipment, POL, munitions, and clothing. For a descriptive overview of the basic SBSS operations, see **Section 1B**.

1.2.3. SBSS Scope. Air Force Logistics Readiness Squadrons/supply activities use the SBSS and the standardized procedures in parts two and four for accounting on both a line item and dollar basis.

1.2.4. SBSS Relationship with Accounting and Finance (A&F). Materiel accounting consists of both item records and financial records. The base A&F officer is responsible for maintaining detailed financial records. Under this system, Logistics Readiness Squadrons/supply activities and A&F share common item and financial records stored in the SBSS database. Both Logistics Readiness Squad-rons/supply activities and A&F input the same data to get information about supply management, appropriation, general ledger, expense, and financial inventory accounting. **Section 1B**, this chapter, contains more information about the relationship of the SBSS and A&F.

1.2.5. SBSS Equipment. The SBSS uses the Unisys computer to store and maintain records and to generate management reports.

1.2.5.1. Forms and paper products used under the SBSS are listed in SBSS Forms and Paper Products (see **Attachment 1A-1**).

1.2.5.2. Abbreviations and definitions used in the SBSS are listed in SBSS Definitions and SBSS Acronyms and Abbreviations (see chapter 3, attachment 3B-1 and attachment 3B-2). These terms supplement those listed in the index and in volume 1, part 1, chapter 1.

1.2.5.3. Accounting and Finance data elements and record formats are listed in the appropriate chapters of this manual. Detailed A&F policies, offline procedures, document flow chart s, and general computer logic necessary to understand, implement, and operate the system are contained in DFAS-DE 7077.10-M.

1.3. SBSS USAF AIS Manager.

1.3.1. HQ 754 Electronic Systems Group (ELSG)/ILS AIS Manager. In most matters related to the Integrated Logistics System - Supply (Standard Base Supply System, Enterprise Solution - Supply, Air Force Supply Central Database, and Standard Asset Tracking System), HQ 754 ELSG/ILS--hereafter referred to as HQ 754 ELSG--acts as an extension of the Air Staff (AF/A4LM). HQ 754 ELSG is the USAF AIS Manager for the above-mentioned AISs.

1.3.2. Responsibilities of the AIS Manager. The HQ 754 ELSG/ILS manages the AIS according to the instructions in the AFI 33 series instructions. This responsibility includes designing, modifying, and maintaining the systems based on AF/A4LM policy. Unless a policy must be clarified or changed, the HQ 754 ELSG/ILS puts a policy into effect without consulting the Air Staff. Specifically, the HQ 754 ELSG/ILS is responsible for the following duties:

1.3.2.1. Managing data and reports. In managing data and reports, HQ 754 ELSG/ILS does the following:

1.3.2.1.1. Prepares all SBSS documentation.

1.3.2.1.2. Analyzes and evaluates SBSS performance data. In addition, recommends changes to performance goals and performance indicators.

1.3.2.1.3. Establishes and maintains the USAF/Major Command Management Data Bank.

1.3.2.1.4. Checks status and readiness reports on SBSS AIS equipment around the world. When necessary, acts to guarantee that the equipment is up to standards.

1.3.2.1.5. Prepares, presents, and defends ADPS 59 planning, programming, and budgeting requirements to HQ USAF. This work includes planning, preparing, consolidating, and coordinating the ADPS 59 POM and the ADP Management Information System report (DD COMP(AR)996).

1.3.2.2. Administering the SBSS organization. The HQ 754 ELSG/ILS performs the following administrative tasks:

1.3.2.2.1. Reviews and recommends changes to SBSS.

1.3.2.2.2. Coordinates with Air Staff agencies when putting AF/A4LM policies into effect.

1.3.2.2.3. Consults with AETC and HQ USAF about additional or revised training requirements.

1.3.2.2.4. Participates in contract negotiations when requested.

1.3.2.3. Managing SBSS Equipment. In managing SBSS equipment, HQ 754 ELSG/ILS does the following:

1.3.2.3.1. Monitors SBSS hardware. HQ 754 ELSG/ILS also sees that facilities for the hardware are prepared, maintained, and modified, when necessary.

1.3.2.3.2. Acts on behalf of AF/A4LM to obtain authorization for new AIS hardware to support the SBSS.

1.3.2.3.3. Works with major commands to make sure that required communication circuits and related equipment are in place to meet the delivery dates for AIS equipment.

1.3.2.3.4. Provides technical help, including field staff visits, as requested by AF/A4LM.

1.4. SBSS Procedures.

1.4.1. Personnel Responsibilities. All Air Force personnel must put established supply procedures into effect in a way that makes the best use of Air Force resources and at the same time supports assigned missions effectively.

1.4.2. Relationship of Part 2 Procedures to Those in Other Volumes. Generally, personnel will use the procedures in the volumes and parts listed below to handle supply matters. However, if the procedures in volume 2, part 2 replace or supplement those procedures found in the sources listed below, then personnel must use the procedures in volume 2, part 2.

1.4.2.1. Volume 1, parts 1, 2, and 3.

1.4.2.2. Volume 2, parts 1 and 3.

1.4.2.3. Volume 4, part 1 (except as noted in chapter 22).

1.4.2.4. Volume 6.

1.4.3. Distribution. The Air Force Publishing and Distribution Office (AFDPO) will distribute procedures, directives, reports, and forms for this manual using normal channels and the procedures in volume 1, part 1, chapter 1. If a major command authorizes extra copies of the reports and/or forms required by this manual, they may be prepared and distributed according to the guidelines below, Directives for Procedural Supplements.

1.4.3.1. Effective date of procedural changes. For Logistics Readiness Squadrons/supply activities working under the SBSS, procedural changes usually go into effect on the date of the new basic publication of AFMAN 23-110. Occasionally, HQ 754 ELSG/ILS release forms will change a procedure before the new basic publication of AFMAN 23-110 is published or received. Part 4, chapter 2, contains instructions for processing release forms.

1.4.4. Directives for Procedural Supplements. When alternative procedures are authorized, major commands can establish policy and, if necessary, specify additional procedures. In either case, the major commands will issue directives which will be published as supplements to this manual. When a major command does not establish procedures for an authorized alternative, any subordinate unit may establish procedures and supplement accordingly. Alternative procedures must meet established Air Force/MAJCOM guidance; however, units may elect to establish more stringent guidance.

1.4.4.1. Preparation of directives at the base level. Personnel will use the instructions in AFI 33-360 V1, to prepare base-level directives which set and clarify policy or add to this manual. Personnel will prepare the type of document which fits the use of the directive, for example, an office instruction, wing or base regulation, or supplement. Personnel will also use the instructions in AFI 33-360 V1 to verify, publish, and distribute the supplemental directives. These directives may be published before AF/A4LM approves them.

1.4.4.2. Duties of the OPR at major command. The OPR at the major command takes the following actions on supplemental directives:

1.4.4.2.1. Supplement review. The OPR reviews directives of subordinate activities and sends only those publications which contain procedures that could be adopted by the entire Air Force to AF/A4LM and an informational copy to HQ 754 ELSG/ILS. **NOTE:** It is highly recommended that the OPR validate supplements upon receipt of the new basic publication of AFMAN 23-110. The OPR also sends a cover letter with the publications to identify procedures to AF/A4LM and to HQ 754 ELSG/ILS, who should review the procedures for possible use.

1.4.4.2.2. Supplement distribution. The OPR distributes the supplements as follows: The OPR sends two copies of supplements issued at the major command level for volume 2, parts 2 and 4, to AF/A4LM, 1030 Air Force Pentagon, Washington DC 20330-1030, and HQ 754 ELSG/ILS, 200 East Moore Drive, MAFB-Gunter Annex AL 36114-3004.

1.4.5. Handling Procedural Problems.

1.4.5.1. Serious procedural problems. If serious procedural problems reduce the efficiency or accuracy of SBSS operations, personnel should notify the HQ 754 ELSG/ILS Field Assistance Branch (FAB) using the instructions in part 4, chapter 2. Before reporting procedural problems to their major command, satellites must check with their CSB to see if the problem has already been identified.

1.4.5.2. Changed organizational elements. If organizational elements are changed, personnel are still responsible for the procedures in this manual.

1.4.5.3. Changes to forms. If forms are assigned new numbers or revised in minor ways, personnel will still use the procedures in this manual to prepare the forms.

1.4.5.4. Problems with illustrations or charts. If illustrations or procedural charts do not agree with procedural paragraphs, personnel will use the instructions in procedural paragraphs.

1.4.5.5. Problems with volume 2, parts 2 and 3. If a directive appears to disagree with the procedures in parts 2 and 3, personnel will report the problem to the activity issuing the directive, no matter who the source was. The reporting activity should use command channels and report the problem as soon as possible. The reporting activity should also send HQ 754 ELSG/ILS an information copy of the report.

1.4.5.6. Conflicts between chapters of volume 2, parts 2 and 4. If procedures in chapters of parts 2 and 4 do not agree, personnel will report problems to the MAJCOM. MAJCOM will either solve the problem or send the report to HQ 754 ELSG/ILS.

1.4.5.7. Changes to Stock Record Account Numbers. The parent major command is responsible for changes to SRAN. Procedures for getting a new SRAN are in volume 1, part 2, chapter 1. Procedures for physically changing the SRAN are in part 4, chapter 2.

1.4.6. Service Tests for New Procedures. If an Air Force activity wants to service test a new or revised supply procedure, personnel should send a letter to AF/A4LM through HQ 754 ELSG/ILS describing the proposed test and its scope. Once the activity receives approval, personnel can begin service testing the procedure. If the final test results show that the procedure should be put into effect, the test will continue until the new procedure is completely established.

1.4.7. Field Visits. To make sure that the supply procedures are adequate, HQ 754 ELSG/ILS will make field visits whenever necessary. Commanders of major commands may request special help from HQ 754 ELSG/ILS to help solve procedural problems related to the SBSS.

1.5. Program Problems and Downtime Reporting.

1.5.1. Normal Reporting Procedures for Program Problems. Normally, Unisys operations personnel will report program problems according to the instructions in part 4, chapter 2. Satellites should report any program problems to personnel at the host Unisys operations.

1.5.2. If the problem has already been identified, personnel will follow the procedures in the advisory notice.

1.5.2.1. If the problem has not been identified, the satellite Logistics Readiness Squadron/supply activity personnel will contact HQ 754 ELSG Field Assistance Branch, DSN 596-5771, to report the problem. Copies of any documents describing the problem should be mailed to HQ 754 ELSG/DOMH, 201 East Moore Drive, MAFB-Gunter Annex AL 36114-3004 or e-mail team4@gunter.af.mil.

1.5.3. Satellite Reporting of Equipment Downtime.

1.5.3.1. Satellites should report equipment downtime to the CSB. The CSB, in turn, will report the problem to HQ 754 ELSG/ILS as outlined in part 4, chapter 2.

1.6. Conversion to the SBSS.

1.6.1. Conversion Responsibility. The parent major command is responsible for converting any supply system to the SBSS. Once AF/A4LM approves a conversion to the SBSS, the major command will prepare and supervise a conversion plan. This plan will include all preparations for the conversion, such as training, staffing, scheduling, and the acquisition of hardware, furniture, forms, and manuals.

1.6.2. Approval of Conversion Plans. At least 120 days before the scheduled conversion date, the parent major command will submit a copy of the conversion plans to HQ 754 ELSG/ILS for approval.

1.6.3. Conversion Programs/Codes. Normal inline SBSS programs will be used to convert each account. The major command will supply the specific TRIC and include the codes in the conversion plan.

1.6.4. Conversion Help. Commands or agencies preparing to convert to the SBSS may request help from HQ AF/A4LM if personnel feel they cannot convert a system with their own resources or with inline programs.

1.7. Acquisition of ADPE.

1.7.1. Policy and Procedural Sources. AFI 33-101, AFI 33-102, AFI 33-116, and AFI 33-112 outline policy and procedures for obtaining and managing ADPE.

1.7.2. Accounting for ADPE. The DPC account serving the CSB accounts for the computers, computer hardware, and terminal functions operated or supported directly by the CSB. However, the DMC account does not control functions owned by the ANG.

1.7.3. Justification for ADPE. The CSB Logistics Readiness Squadron Commander/Chief of Supply must provide the parent major command with a justification and request for Unisys use with the

SBSS. Organizations that want either service or ADPE must send the CSB Logistics Readiness Squadron Commander/Chief of Supply a detailed explanation. ADPE described in these paragraphs are relegated to terminals and associated communications hardware, for example, modems, terminal multiplexors, cables, etc.

1.7.4. Requesting Guidelines for ADPE. Organizations will submit a CSRD for ADPE to the CSB Logistics Readiness Squadron Commander/Chief of Supply using the following guidelines:

1.7.4.1. Workload. Organizations must describe the actual or projected workload involved. Workload is the main factor the CSB checks when it considers an ADPE request.

1.7.4.2. Terminal functions. To determine if an organization will get a computer terminal, the CSB Logistics Readiness Squadron Commander/Chief of Supply will use the following information:

1.7.4.2.1. The location of the work center in relation to the Unisys computer or RPS. The Logistics Readiness Squadron Commander/Chief of Supply will consider the actual distance of the work center from the computer equipment, the building's layout, any structural restrictions, and any physical or service interferences.

1.7.4.2.2. The number of input and output transactions and their priorities. The CSB evaluates the organization's ability and effectiveness in meeting its responsibilities for mission support. If the number of input transactions and output products is large enough to hurt the mission, then the organization usually receives approval for a terminal. Likewise, the organization will probably receive a terminal if benefits, such as increased efficiency, reduced manpower, and improved cost effectiveness, are greater than the costs of a terminal. These costs include the terminal, modems, terminal multiplexors and other hardware required to set the system up.

1.8. Disposition of Records. Personnel will use the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule (RDS) to dispose of all Supply records required by this manual.

1.9. Reserved For Future Use.

1.10. Personal Data.

1.10.1. Collecting Personal Data. Anytime personal data is collected for use in Supply operations, each form, format, or form letter requires a Privacy Act Statement (PAS). The PAS will be provided by the requester before asking for information according to AFI 33-332.

1.10.2. Storing Personal Data. Logistics Readiness Squadrons/supply activities using, storing, or handling personal data (for example, military identification numbers) will treat personal data information as FOUO material. Storage containers will be marked to show that personal data are stored there.

1.10.3. Responding to Requests for Personal Data. Logistics Readiness Squadron/supply activity personnel must safeguard personal data. However, an individual's records may be disclosed in accordance with AFI 33-332. Requests to release Privacy Act information to persons or agencies outside the Department of Defense must be processed in accordance with AFI 33-332.

1.11. Air Force Logistics Management Agency (AFLMA) Supply Division.

1.11.1. Mission. The AFLMA is a Field Operating Agency of the Air Staff. The mission of the AFLMA is to increase Air Force readiness and combat capability by developing, analyzing, testing, evaluating, and recommending new or improved concepts, methods, systems, policies, and procedures to enhance logistics efficiency and effectiveness. The AFLMA Supply Division focuses on both retail (base-level) and wholesale (depot-level) supply issues.

1.11.2. Research Projects. Anyone can submit project proposals to AFLMA; however a member (general officer or equivalent) of the Air Force Logistics Board of Advisors (BOA) must sponsor the project. Therefore, project proposals should be staffed through MAJCOM/LGs first (all command level LGs are members of the BOA). BOA sponsorship helps ensure that AFLMA resources are used on priority issues that impact AF logistics. Project proposals should be submitted to AFLMA/LGS, Maxwell AFB-Gunter Annex, AL 36114-3236. Upon receipt of a request, the problem statement undergoes an extensive preliminary analysis and is submitted to the AFLMA Commander for acceptance. If approved, an AFLMA project manager will assemble a cross-functional team to study the problem. Functional experts and analysts will ensure project results are sound, logical, and practical. This multi-disciplined approach helps prevent functional sub-optimization. When the project is completed, the project sponsor will be provided a detailed report that outlines the problem, provides a solution or solutions, and makes specific recommendations. **NOTE:** Don't let the requirement for BOA sponsorship deter you from submitting recommendations for studies to the AFLMA. The AFLMA Supply Division often provides assistance in obtaining sponsorship if the need arises. Feel free to contact them to discuss your concerns.

1.11.3. Air Force Supply Data Bank (AFSDB). The AFLMA maintains the AFSDB, which includes monthly transaction data (NGV292A) and quarterly file dump data (NGV292B) from all SBSS bases. The value of the data bank lies in the fact that policies can be tested before they are implemented. For example, the AFSDB has been used to test proposals for changes to stockage policy to determine the impact on the Supply Management Activity Group (SMAG) and resulting changes in support effectiveness. **NOTE:** The AFSDB was upgraded in October 2000 to include all bases. Prior to that time only 18 selected CONUS and OCONUS bases were included.

1.11.3.1. AFSDB Purpose. The AFSDB exists to provide data for the analysis of Air Force supply issues by the AFLMA. The AFLMA maintains the AFSDB, which consists of output data files from programs NGV292A (monthly transaction history) and NGV292B (quarterly file dump). All host Logistics Readiness Squadron/supply activity accounts process both the NGV292A and NGV292B programs and forward the output files to the AFLMA. The data files are maintained at the AFLMA and provide factual information to AFLMA for use in reports to the Air Staff and other Air Force activities, as approved by AF/A4LM.

1.11.3.2. AFSDB procedures. All host Logistics Readiness Squadron/supply activity accounts are required to process the NGV292A (monthly consolidated transaction history) and the NGV292B (quarterly file dump) and forward the output files to the AFLMA.

1.11.3.2.1. Monthly transaction data files (NGV292A).

1.11.3.2.1.1. Process NGV292A (see part 4) against the monthly consolidated transaction history file.

1.11.3.2.1.2. The monthly collection period consists of a calendar month.

1.11.3.2.1.3. The data files created are sent to AFLMA via file transfer protocol (FTP) through SIFS/ADRSS.

1.11.3.2.1.4. Transmission of files via FTP through ADRSS must be carefully monitored by the host base SIFS Monitor and the Defense Mega Center ADRSS monitor to ensure successful transmission, with a good status returned to the sending activity. Due to problems associated with sending these files to AFLMA, bases must monitor and resend the files continuously until a good status is achieved.

1.11.3.2.1.5. Process the NGV292A program and FTP the data file to AFLMA/LGS within 1 workday after the collection period has ended.

1.11.3.2.1.6. Program NGV292A transaction history file has an output record length of 454 positions.

1.11.3.2.2. Quarterly file dump (NGV292B).

1.11.3.2.2.1. Process program NGV292B during end-of-month for March, June, September, and December prior to processing the Q04 and S01 reports. The following processing sequence must be followed and the programs listed must be processed on the same day: Quarterly D28 - NGV292B - NGV819/Q04 - and NGV815/S01 (semiannually, when the S01 is processed). A valid data bank is ensured when bases send data collected immediately before the Q04 and S01 reports are processed. For Q04/S01 update logic see chapter 5, section 5D and section 5E.

1.11.3.2.2.2. Operating instructions for program NGV292B are outlined in part 4, chapter 2. Bases must ensure each NGV292B data file is created and forwarded to the AFLMA. NGV292B will produce the following files:

1.11.3.2.2.2.1. File NGV292BUD801 contains item records. The output record length for the item record file is 307 positions.

1.11.3.2.2.2.2. File NGV292BUD802 contains detail/in-use records. The output record length for the detail/in-use record file is 197 positions.

1.11.3.2.2.2.3. File NGV292BUD803 contains repair cycle items. The output record length for the repair cycle record file is 447 positions.

1.11.3.2.2.2.4. File NGV292BUD804 contains the following miscellaneous records: weapon system control, MRSP/IRSP identification, routing identifier, inventory adjustment, and ISG. The output record length for the miscellaneous file is 678 positions.

1.11.3.2.2.3. FTP NGV292B output files to the AFLMA within one (1) workday after the collection period has ended.

1.11.3.3. Sending NGV292A and NGV292BFiles. NGV292A and NGV292B data files produced for the AFSDB are sent to the AFLMA/LGS Address all correspondence regarding the AFSDB to the attention of the AFSDB Monitor, AFLMA/LGS, 501 Ward Street, MAFB-Gunter Annex, AL 36114-3236.

1.11.3.4. Data File Transfer Problems and Responsibilities. Logistics Readiness Squadron Commanders/Chiefs of Supply and Communications Squadron commanders are responsible for ensuring the AFSDB data files are processed and delivered to the AFLMA/LGS. Missing data files present a severe problem for the AFLMA, since the AFSDB is dependent on the data and the continuity of that data for valid analysis of Air Force Supply issues. Parent MAJCOMs and/or Logistics Readiness Squadron/supply activity personnel will be notified when data files received by the

AFLMA are corrupt or missing. MAJCOMS or RSSs are responsible to ensure their subordinate bases submit or send replacement files in a timely manner. Prompt response from bases will ensure the validity of the AFSDB.

1.11.3.5. E-Mail Address. Procedures elements from both MAJCOMs and RSSs are requested to provide AFLMA/LGS with organizational e-mail addresses for disseminating official correspondence relating to the AFSDB.

1.11.4. AFLMA Publications. The AFLMA periodically publishes Agency workload reviews. These reviews contain synopses of recently completed projects, updates on active projects, and short articles by their staff on other logistics issues. The AFLMA also periodically publishes books containing collections of articles and essays on logistics topics and the *AF Journal of Logistics (AFJL)*. The *AFJL*, published quarterly, is the professional logistics publication of the United States Air Force. It provides an open forum for presenting research, innovative thinking, ideas, and issues of concern to the entire Air Force logistics community. It is a nondirective publication published under AFI 33-360 V1. Unsolicited manuscripts for publication in the journal are welcome from any source (civilian or military). They should be between 1,500 and 5,500 words. The *AFJL* is a refereed journal, meaning manuscripts are subject to expert and peer review, internally and externally, to ensure technical competence, accuracy, reflection of existing policy, and proper regard for security. All submissions will be edited in accordance with *AFJL* style guidelines and the *Gregg Reference Manual*, Eighth Edition. The preferred method of submission is via electronic mail (e-mail) to: editor@aflma.gunter.af.mil. Manuscripts can also be submitted in hard copy. Please contact AFLMA/LGJ, DSN: 596-2357, Maxwell AFB-Gunter Annex AL 36114-3236 or visit our agency website at http://www.aflma.hq.af.mil for more information on these products.

1.11.5. Completed Research Projects/Studies. Completed AFLMA projects can be obtained in two different ways:

1.11.5.1. DTIC. Registered users may obtain copies of reports by contacting Defense Technical Information Center (Ft. Belvoir, VA) at 1-800-225-3842 or by downloading reports from the Scientific and Technical Information Network (STINET) https://dtic-stinet.dtic.af.mil. Additional databases and multi-media are available for reports from DTIC, some of which are fee-based. Non-registered users may also download public release documents at http://stinet.dtic.mil. To obtain limited distribution technical reports, non-registered users should request assistance from their base library, command librarian, MAJCOM or agency STINFO officer, or consider becoming a registered user.

1.11.5.2. Air Force Logistics Management Agency, MAFB- Gunter Annex, AL 36114. Public Release versions of AFLMA reports are available to read or to download on the agency webpage at http://www.aflma.hq.af.mil (limited to .mil or .gov only). You may contact the agency webmaster or any division via email links at the agency webpage to discuss obtaining limited distribution reports (if you are not a registered user with DTIC or are unable to obtain copies of reports through the channels listed above).

1.12. Supply-Fuels Qualification Badge. The Supply-Fuels Qualification Badge is awarded in accordance with AFI 36-2923.

Section 1B—DESCRIPTION OF THE BASIC SBSS SUPPLY PROCEDURES.

1.13. Overview.

1.13.1. Purpose. This section presents an overall picture of the basic operations of the SBSS described in detail in the following chapters of this manual. This section should be particularly useful to personnel who are not directly involved in the supply operation at the base level, but who have responsibilities related to supply operations.

1.13.2. Scope. The SBSS, like any supply system, involves basic transactions. These include filling issue requests for supply items, requisitioning items when there are not enough in stock to fill requests or maintain stock levels, processing items that personnel have turned in, handling backorders and shipments, and finally, taking inventory. To handle the required accounting records for all of these transactions, the SBSS consists basically of four major processes: item accounting, accounting and finance functions, file maintenance, and management reporting. This section describes these processes in some detail.

1.14. Item Accounting.

1.14.1. Item Accounting is divided into many small processes all started when a person inputs data on a computer terminal. At that point, the main analysis program looks at the format of the input and identifies the kind of transaction that the operator entered in the system. The transaction may be one of these: issue, due-out, due-out requisitioning, receipt, due-out release, turn-in, shipment, or leveling/file status. The program next checks the input data against the basic of the activity initiating the input to be sure the data are compatible. After the program finishes these checks, it starts the transaction process that the analysis program first identified.

1.14.2. Issue Operations. When a computer operator inputs an issue request, the program first checks to see if there are enough items available to fill the customer's request. If there are items to meet the request, program control does the following:

    1.14.2.1. Item record update. The program updates the proper item record and writes it to the SBSS database.

    1.14.2.2. FIA code assignment. It internally assigns FIA codes.

    1.14.2.3. Transaction creation. The program creates a transaction and writes it to the SBSS database for each record.

    1.14.2.4. Issue document direction. Program control directs issue documents to be printed at the RPS or main printer, warehouse terminal, and/or input terminal as applicable. These documents notify personnel to issue the items to the customer.

    1.14.2.5. DIFM control. If the issue involves a repair cycle item, it must have DIFM control. The program creates an SBSS detail record to track the item through all phases of maintenance to eventual repair or return for supply disposition.

    1.14.2.6. Due-out activation. If there are not enough requested or substitute items to fill the request, program control starts the due-out process.

1.14.3. Due-Out Operations. If the customer's issue request cannot be completely filled from existing balances on hand, then program control does the following:

    1.14.3.1. Due-out details. It prepares the necessary due-out details (SBSS database records).

    1.14.3.2. DIFM details. It prepares the necessary due-in from maintenance details.

1.14.3.3. Automatic requisitions. It automatically requisitions the number of requested items needed to meet the due-out quantities.

1.14.3.4. Total asset position. In addition, program control gives the customer the total asset position of the item requested, including interchangeables and substitutes. The other asset notice produced will list item record, supply point, WRM or positive status detail records. It will also provide information about total due-out and due-in balances, the demand level, and the minimum level.

1.14.4. Due-Out Requisitioning Operations. If there are not enough requested items available to fill the customer's issue request, the system's programs for due-out requisitioning decide how to handle the situation.

1.14.4.1. Automatic requisitioning. If there are no management limits (maximum automatic obligation/urgency of need) on the MACR to stop requisitioning, program control requisitions the items and does the following:

1.14.4.1.1. Adds the due-in detail.

1.14.4.1.2. Outputs the requisition.

1.14.4.1.3. Updates the routing identifier record.

1.14.4.1.4. Updates the item record.

1.14.4.1.5. Builds a MICAP report for transmission to AFMC and major commands, if appropriate.

1.14.4.2. Suppressed requisitioning. If the management limits (maximum automatic obligation/urgency of need) on the MACR stop requisitioning, program control outputs an FRC.

1.14.5. Receipt Operations. In processing receipts, program control does the following:

1.14.5.1. Record updates. The program updates the balance in the appropriate item records, the repair cycle record, and the routing identifier record.

1.14.6. Due-in detail update. The program either updates or deletes a due-in detail and the appropriate status details.

1.14.6.1. Action notice output. The program prints action notices, which explain how to process the property received. These notices include releasing due-outs.

1.14.7. Due-Out Release Operations. A receipt, a turn-in, a new item included in an interchangeable family of items, or an inventory adjustment will start the due-out release process. If personnel input a forced release of selected due-out quantities, then the program will output a specific due-out release. Program control does the following:

1.14.7.1. Release order. It determines the order in which existing due-outs will be released.

1.14.7.2. Output documents. It produces the appropriate output documents.

1.14.7.3. Transaction histories. It writes necessary transaction histories and updates records.

1.14.7.4. DIFM control. When necessary, it establishes DIFM control.

1.14.8. Turn-In Operations. When a customer turns in supply items, he or she is no longer responsible for them. Instead, SBSS turn-in programs make the Logistics Readiness Squadron Commander/Chief of Supply accountable once again for the following kinds of items: supplies, equipment, and

serviceable items, including those under DIFM control. Specifically, the computer does the following with turn-ins:

1.14.8.1. Record updates. The program updates basic item and repair-cycle records.

1.14.8.2. Detail adjustments. The program adjusts DIFM and equipment in-use details.

1.14.8.3. Interface processing. The program also links with other programs to determine what to do with the property, whether to return it to stock, ship it, process a due-out release, or dispose of the property in some other way.

1.14.9. Shipment Operations. To activate shipment programs, the computer operator must input data for one of the following: a redistribution or referral order, a lateral support requirement, an automatic return, or a followup for a receipt acknowledgment. For shipments, program control does the following:

1.14.9.1. Record updates. The program updates the repair cycle record, item record, and unserviceable detail record.

1.14.9.2. Transaction history records. For the item record decrease or unserviceable detail record decrease/delete, the program creates a transaction history record.

1.14.10. Leveling/File Status Operations. When program control detects a lull during inline processing, (called idle time), the executive software programs activate the leveling process. This process scans item records to find releveling flags assigned by the processes. The leveling process then does the following:

1.14.10.1. Level adjustment. The program adjusts stock levels, as necessary, by interchangeable and substitute group.

1.14.10.2. Requisitioning. The program requisitions stock requirements.

1.14.10.3. Excess reporting. When necessary, the program reports excess stock.

1.15. File Maintenance.

1.15.1. Like the item accounting function of the SBSS, file maintenance is another major function. It is also divided into smaller programs or processes. Again, an operator inputs data over the terminal. After program control has checked the accuracy of the data, another driver program starts one of the following processes:

1.15.1.1. Status Operations. For the status process, program control does the following:

1.15.1.1.1. Detail edits. The program performs detail edits on all MILSTRIP status inputs.

1.15.1.1.2. Delivery dates. When required, the program computes estimated delivery dates.

1.15.1.1.3. Record updates. The program updates the routing identifier records. When required, it also adjusts the MACR record, and updates the DOLT and the releveling flag on the item record.

1.15.1.1.4. Total cancellations. When a total cancellation is processed, the program deletes or decreases due-in and status details, creates due-in cancellation and due-out change transaction histories, changes due-outs to memo status, and interfaces with the MICAP program.

1.15.1.1.5. Management notices. When necessary, the program outputs management notices for review.

1.15.1.2. Followup Operations. The followup program scans the detail record area to identify due-in, excess, and RNB details that require followup action. The program produces followups as follows:

1.15.1.2.1. Due-in details. If the detail record meets the followup requirements and no status has been received, the program will produce a followup on the total due-in quantity. If status has been received and the estimated delivery date has passed, the program will send a followup to the supply source.

1.15.1.2.2. Excess details. If response to excess report is not received within 60 days, the excess detail is deleted.

1.15.1.2.3. Received-not-billed details. If a RNB detail is 60 days old, the program will prepare a customer request for billing. If no action is taken within 75 days after the first followup, the program will send another followup.

1.15.1.3. Mission Change Special Levels Operations. Major commands direct this special level change when there are changes in the mission that affect the supply requirements. The process works as follows:

1.15.1.3.1. Special-level data. An offline program produces the necessary data, which personnel then enter into the system. The program then loads the special levels.

1.15.1.3.2. Demand-level adjustments. Depending on the nature of the mission change, the program uses the levels to either increase or decrease the demand level.

1.15.1.3.3. Special-level detail deletions. Unless a major command directs otherwise, program control will automatically delete the details within 365 days.

1.15.1.4. Special Level Load, Change, and Delete. In some cases, stock levels established by the SBSS do not adequately provide for all item requirements. Thus, the file maintenance function of the SBSS includes a special program to load, change, and delete details set up for special levels. These details include those established for special levels set for a base, those for ISSL, and those set by AFMC or by command directive. The program also does the following:

1.15.1.4.1. Dating of detail. It records the date of last review and validation.

1.15.1.4.2. Production of review listings. Each quarter, it produces a listing to review all base-initiated levels. Twice a year it produces a listing to review all levels directed by AFMC or the command.

1.15.1.4.3. Production of validation forms. For each base organization that has set up a special level, the program also produces forms for an annual revalidation.

1.15.1.5. Inventory Operations. The inventory program processes input collected through regular inventory counting procedures. The program uses the inputs to adjust or update information on item records, details, repair cycle records, and inventory accuracy records as required. The program processes the input as follows:

1.15.1.5.1. Equal quantities. If the counted quantity and recorded quantity are equal, the program releases the item record from inventory status and updates the inventory accuracy records.

1.15.1.5.2. Unequal quantities. If the initial count does not equal the recorded quantity, the program will either produce a recount output or adjust the record automatically. The program

will adjust the record only if the following conditions listed below are true. All other unequal conditions produce a recount output.

1.15.1.5.2.1. The item is serviceable, nonclassified, nonsensitive, and nonpilferable.

1.15.1.5.2.2. The type account code is B.

1.15.1.5.2.3. The adjustment cost is less than $100.00.

1.15.1.5.3. Special inventory update. Special inventories automatically update all required records when the data are input.

1.15.1.6. MRSP and MSK Processing. This part of the SBSS file maintenance function includes both inline and offline programs.

1.15.1.6.1. Inline programs. Inline programs load, change, or delete MRSP/MSK details. These programs also allow personnel to transfer a quantity from one detail to another. To meet a large requirement, personnel may transfer quantities from seven types of details.

1.15.1.6.2. Offline programs. An offline program allows activities to exercise or deploy specific MRSP/MSK kits. When an organization exercises a kit, the program places a flag on the details affected. This flag stops any other transactions against the detail until the kit returns to home station. When necessary, this program also produces work lists or shipment transactions.

1.15.1.7. SNUD Operations. AFMC stock list changes are processed inline as follows:

1.15.1.7.1. Stock control data. The program uses current stock control data to update the affected item repair cycle and shipping destination records.

1.15.1.7.2. Munition control data. The program uses AFMC ammunition data, processes, and reportability codes to update the proper records. It also creates a transaction history that is used during end-of-day processing to create or update munition reporting records.

1.15.1.8. Equipment In-Use Operations. Inputs to load, change, or delete details of equipment in-use are processed inline. Depending on management's needs, these inputs control the issue or due-out release programs for equipment items. Program control for in-use equipment also performs the following operations:

1.15.1.8.1. Asset transfers. The program allows managers to transfer assets from one detail to another. In addition, managers can adjust quantities on the losing and gaining custodian accounts.

1.15.1.8.2. Low-cost flags. Program control will add or delete low-cost flags depending on the following items: in-use detail use code, the item record budget code, the unit price, the controlled item code, and the ERRCD.

1.15.1.8.3. Equipment codes. Depending on the in-use detail use code or the item record budget code, unit price, ERRCD, and controlled item code, program control will add or delete equipment codes.

1.15.1.8.4. Transaction history record. No matter what type of data is processed for in-use details, program control creates a transaction history record for audit purposes.

1.15.1.9. ISG Operations. During twilight mode, which is between inline processing and reports mode, the ISG program performs the following operations:

1.15.1.9.1. ISG records. The program automatically creates or updates ISG records received from AFMC D043B processing.

1.15.1.9.2. Output. The program outputs appropriate management notices. When necessary, the program also outputs an updated list of ISG records for management's review.

1.15.1.10. New Item Load Operations. The new item load program creates new item records and also links ISG records, if necessary. This program also performs the following operations:

1.15.1.10.1. Repair cycle records. If an item is the type processed through the base repair cycle, the program also creates a repair cycle record.

1.15.1.10.2. ISG group records. When substitute or interchangeable items are being shipped, status programs interface with this program, and the item shipped is not loaded. After the program creates the item record, interface with the ISG program automatically creates appropriate ISG group records.

1.15.1.11. Miscellaneous File Maintenance Operations. This part of the file maintenance function consists of a series of programs that update various basic and support records as follows.

1.15.1.11.1. Condition and identity of items. When necessary, file maintenance programs may change the condition and identity of items.

1.15.1.11.2. ISSL processing. To process ISSL, personnel can simply input ISSL data. The program will update and create item record and special level details, create requisitions, and collect data to show the beginning position of the ISSL.

1.15.1.11.3. Item records. Programs will change the following information on item records.

1.15.1.11.3.1. Demand data. The programs will load or adjust demand data and order and shipping time on the item record. The programs may also update routing identifier records with the order and shipping time.

1.15.1.11.3.2. Freeze codes. The programs will update freeze codes on item records.

1.15.1.11.3.3. Nomenclature field. The programs will load or change the 19 positions of the nomenclature field on the item record.

1.15.1.11.3.4. Recurring demands. The programs will adjust recurring demands and the number of demands on the item record.

1.15.1.11.3.5. Stock control data. The programs will change stock control data, that is, stockage priority exception phrase, bench stock codes, and the special level flag.

1.15.1.11.3.6. Unit of issue or unit price. If the unit of issue changes, a program will also convert quantities and prices.

1.15.1.11.4. Organization records. Programs will load, change, and delete organization records.

1.15.1.11.5. Repair cycle records. File maintenance programs will update responsible repair shop codes or standard repair cycle days on repair cycle records. The programs will also balance fields on the repair cycle record.

1.15.1.11.6. Routing identifier records. These programs may change the indicative data fields on the routing identifier record or add/delete the total record.

1.15.1.11.7. Warehouse locations. These programs add, change, or delete warehouse locations.

1.16. Reports.

1.16.1. There are five different types of reports: daily, monthly, quarterly, as-required, and utility.

1.16.1.1. Daily Reports. The majority of daily reports are required. For that reason, SBSS programs control the order of daily reports, thus guaranteeing that reports are updated before the next report is due. Managers use some daily reports, such as document and transaction registers, for auditing purposes. Other reports provide information about the overall management of the supply system.

1.16.1.2. Monthly Reports. Although procedures require monthly reports, SBSS programs do not automatically control the order of these reports. Some monthly reports must be run at the close of business on the end-of-month close-out date. In this case, personnel run the reports after program control has processed the normal required daily reports for that date. Other monthly reports may be scheduled by local management.

1.16.1.3. Quarterly Reports. SBSS programs also do not control the sequence of quarterly reports. However, personnel must process the reports to meet the RCS reporting dates for each quarterly report.

1.16.1.4. As-Required and Utility Reports. In general, local management decides when as-required and utility reports are processed. The following are some exceptions:

1.16.1.4.1. Some SMAG management listings (M20). Personnel must process this report during close of business end-of-month processing in March, June, September, and December.

1.16.1.4.2. Leveling Data Update (S01) report. The S01 report is the only semiannual report personnel must process on the last day of March and September.

1.17. Accounting &Finance (A&F).

1.17.1. Either item accounting or file maintenance programs activate A&F inline programs to update the funds accountable records.

1.17.2. Requisitioning and Status Operations. A&F programs that are activated by requisition and status programs do the following:

1.17.2.1. Transaction identification. This operation decides if the transaction involves:

1.17.2.1.1. Divisions of the Air Force SMAG (budget code 8, or 9).

1.17.2.1.2. A requisition.

1.17.2.1.3. A MILSTRIP status/cancellation with a budget code Z (base-funded investment items).

1.17.2.2. Monetary field update. After identifying the transaction, the program updates the monetary field in the correct fund control records.

1.17.2.3. Obligations update. A SMAG requisition means that a customer has placed an order for an item. Whenever personnel input MILSTRIP information or change local purchase actions, the

program updates the obligations field on fund control records. The MILSTRIP inputs include price changes and partial or full cancellations.

1.17.3. Receipt Operations. The A&F receipt programs perform the following operations:

1.17.3.1. FIA code assignment. To assign FIA codes to the transaction history, A&F analyzes the receipt transaction history written by supply. A&F programs use the FIA codes to update the Supply Management Activity Group (SMAG) inventory management record and general ledger account accumulators at end-of-day processing.

1.17.3.2. Record inventory adjustments. To record inventory adjustments for receipt surpluses and shortages, the program creates additional transaction histories.

1.17.3.3. Receipt processing. The program processes receipts as follows:

1.17.3.3.1. Receipt from Air Force account. The program processes SMAG receipts from Air Force Logistics Readiness Squadron/supply activity accounts as relocation of SMAG inventory. This category means the materiel was transferred in.

1.17.3.3.2. Receipt from Non-Air Force Account. Receipt is from other than an Air Force source. The program considers it an obligation to the Air Force and creates detail records.

1.17.3.3.3. If the receipt is from an off-base customer, that is, a non-USAF activity, and if the receipt meets the SMAG credit policies, then the program classifies it as a sales return.

1.17.3.3.4. If a receipt has not been paid by constructive billing processes, then the program creates a detail record. This detail record shows that the bill for the receipt has not been received from the vendor or ICP.

1.17.3.4. Management notices. The program produces management notices to tell A&F about shipment problems. Specifically, the program outputs notices when the problem is the fault of the shipper or the shipper's carrier, or when the shipment exceeds the monetary amounts specified by DODI. The A&F uses these notices to get the documentation necessary to confirm claims for credits from the shipper.

1.17.4. Issues and Turn-In Operations. When program control processes issues and turn-ins, it does the following:

1.17.4.1. FIA code assignment. After program control classifies the issue/turn-in as either an investment or SMAG transaction, it assigns the correct FIA code.

1.17.4.2. Record update. For SMAG transactions, the program updates customer fund control records. These are also known as PFMR. The program updates the PFMR when an obligated due-out is created or canceled, or an issue or credit turn-in is processed.

1.17.4.3. Fund availability check. When the program creates an obligated due-out, it also checks to see if funds are available to cover the extended price of the transaction history. If the test shows funds are not available, the program produces rejects or management notices. However, if an approved emergency exists, the budget office or the Financial Services Office can authorize the use of a TEX to override the funds check. The program will output a management notice for TEX overrides.

1.17.5. Shipments. The Logistics Readiness Squadron/supply activity calls shipment interface programs to perform the following operations:

1.17.5.1. FIA code assignment. The shipment programs assign FIA codes to shipments and redistribution orders and classify shipments as follows:

1.17.5.1.1. Shipments between Air Force accounts. If SMAG materiel is shipped between Air Force accounts, the shipment is classified as a movement of inventory or a transfer out.

1.17.5.1.2. Shipments to non-USAF accounts. If SMAG materiel is shipped to non-USAF accounts, the shipment is recorded as a sale.

1.17.5.1.3. Shipments to DLA. If SMAG materiel is shipped to the DLA, the GSA, and OSSF, the shipment is classified as a creditable return for possible defects, excesses, and unacceptable materiel.

1.17.5.2. Detail record creation. The program creates shipped-not-credited detail records by categories. Each record includes the quantity shipped and the dollar amount of requested credit. A&F later uses these records to update the SMAG general ledger and to continue follow-up actions to get the actual credit. DLA also updates these records with shipment acknowledgment information.

1.17.5.3. Credit adjustments. If credit is granted, partially granted, or refused, the program writes adjustments to a transaction history record and adjusts the general accounts. If the shipment is for a creditable return to a depot or local vendor, these programs also update the SMAG control and local purchase investment fund control records.

1.17.6. Billing Operations. When personnel input billing data, the A&F inline driver program calls the billing program, which performs the following operations:

1.17.6.1. Significant data check. The program first checks the MILSTRIP billing data to be sure that DDN transmission did not lose or destroy any significant data.

1.17.6.1.1. Correct data processing. If the check shows that all information is accurate, the program writes transaction histories. The program will later use these histories to delete the receipt detail record and update the SMAG general ledger.

1.17.6.1.2. Incorrect data processing. If there is some problem with the data, the program outputs management and/or reject notices. A&F or Logistics Readiness Squadron/supply activity personnel then use these notices to research the problem. Although there are many management and reject notices, each one flags a condition that is based on MILSTRIP policy and procedures to handle billings between different accounts. These policies and procedures appear in DODI 4000.25-7-M and the local purchase payment policy in DFAS-DER 177-102.

1.17.6.2. Payment list output. At the end of the day, the billing program uses the transaction histories, rejects, and management notices written by the billing process to produce a payment list.

1.17.7. File Maintenance. A&F programs analyze some file maintenance transactions and perform the following operations:

1.17.7.1. Code assignments. The programs assign the following codes to transaction histories: FIA, materiel category, and source of supply.

1.17.7.2. Support record operations. These programs also create or change A&F support records. The changes include additions or changes of indicative data and monetary adjustments. The A&F support records include the following:

1.17.7.2.1. The inventory management record and MACR. To manage the SMAG through inventory and capital control, personnel use these records as their primary control records.

1.17.7.2.2. Organization record and PFMR. To manage customer funds, O&M and other inventory users regard these records as their primary control records.

Section 1C—PROPOSALS TO CHANGE SBSS APPLICATIONS.

1.18. Overview. This section presents the procedures an organization MUST follow when it believes an SBSS program should be designed or changed to meet its special needs. Procedures personnel will review and validate all proposed changes and suggestions to the SBSS before forwarding them to the Management and Systems officer. The Management and Systems officer will send proposed changes to the Logistics Readiness Squadron Commander/Chief of Supply for final review. After the final review, Procedures will send them to higher headquarters.

NOTE: An Air Force base CANNOT design or program applications for the SBSS under any circumstance.

1.19. Conditions Necessary to Develop a Unique Major Command Program.

1.19.1. Unique Major Command Requirements. Sometimes major commands need to get special information from an SBSS database. Normally, the system's standard application utility programs will get the information the command needs. However, if the information is required repeatedly, it may be more efficient for the major command supply and services staff to authorize a unique program design.

1.19.2. Program Requirements for Authorization. To authorize the development of a unique program, the major command Director of Supply must be sure that the following conditions are true:

1.19.2.1. The proposed program will not change internal records. The proposed program only takes data from a database that already exists. It does not write to or change any record already stored in the computer.

1.19.2.2. The proposed program will not replace or duplicate SBSS programs. **EXCEPTION**: The new program may duplicate or replace a utility or inquiry program but only if the new one is more efficient in getting the required information.

1.19.2.3. The proposed program does not produce improper output. The program does not produce output that personnel might input to update the database against Air Force supply policy.

1.19.2.4. The entire SBSS cannot use the proposed program. The major command does not recommend that the entire SBSS use the proposed program.

1.19.2.5. The proposed program does not require any new personnel to develop or implement it. The proposed program will also not require a command to retain personnel it is no longer authorized to have.

1.19.2.6. Software and hardware meet the following limitations:

1.19.2.6.1. Personnel can design and write the program in less than 250 work hours.

1.19.2.6.2. There is enough system time on the Unisys computer so that personnel can use the unique program.

1.20. Routing Communications for Proposals.

1.20.1. Proposals about the SBSS. Air Force activities will submit system and design proposals for the SBSS through Logistics Readiness Squadron/supply activity channels.

1.20.2. Proposals about the Accounting and Finance Materiel System. Personnel will submit system and design proposals for the A&F Materiel System, integrated with the SBSS according to DFAS-DE 7077.10-M. (A&F Materiel System programs are listed in volume 4, part 4, chapter 11, attachment B-8.).

1.20.3. Design Proposals for Supply Use. If a major command wants a supply program or one that occasionally uses basic source data from the SBSS, personnel will send a proposal to AF/A4LM through HQ 754 ELSG/ILS, which evaluates, approves, and implements the program as a standard system. Proposals must describe the data to be used, explain what the data will be used for, what SBSS processing time will be required, and how often the program will be run.

NOTE: This paragraph does not apply to unique major command programs that routinely extract information from an SBSS database. See this section for restrictions on routine extraction programs.

1.20.4. Design Proposals Without Supply Applications. For programs that Logistics Readiness Squadrons/supply activities will not use or for those that have something to do with basic executive input, output, or communications software, personnel will submit proposals according to the instructions in AFI 33-102. The proposal must include a complete explanation of the requirements.

NOTE: A MAJCOM CANNOT develop unique executive system software for any reason.

1.20.5. Proposals from Tenant Activities. To submit proposals for system designs or changes, tenant activities will also follow the instructions in above. Tenant activities must also give the host Logistics Readiness Squadron Commander/Chief of Supply an information copy of their proposals.

1.21. Validation of Approved Proposals.

1.21.1. When HQ 754 ELSG/ILS approves a program proposal, the following actions take place:

1.21.1.1. AF/A4LM Validation. AF/A4LM must validate proposals the HQ 754 ELSG/ILS has approved for Logistics Readiness Squadron/supply activity use. AF/A4LM will follow the instructions in AFI 33-101, section C.

1.21.1.2. Notification of System Design. Depending on how useful the proposal is to the entire SBSS, either the HQ 754 ELSG/ILS or the proposing command will design the system. The HQ 754 ELSG/ILS will tell commands who will design the system.

1.21.1.3. Technical Advice. The HQ 754 ELSG/ILS will review approved proposals, give technical advice, and recommend development plans to AF/A4LM.

1.22. Processing of Approved System Design Proposals.

1.22.1. After a major command has approved the development of a system design according to the instructions in paragraphs above, personnel will process the proposal as follows:

1.22.1.1. Category Assignment. The program will be assigned to category A.

1.22.1.2. Program Number Assignment. The responsible major command will assign a program number to the program. This three-position number will consist of the major command code in the first position, followed by a serially assigned two-position number.

1.22.1.3. Program Release. All command programs will be released and documented on AF Form 636. Part 4, chapter 2, contains the procedures for distributing and controlling the AF Form 636. Major commands should obtain AF Form 636 through regular publication channels.

1.23. Development of Approved Programs. In all instances, programs developed by the major command will conform to the program conventions established by HQ 754 ELSG/ILS. If asked, HQ 754 ELSG/ILS will provide technical advice at any stage in the process of developing a unique program for a specific command.

1.24. Supplements.

1.24.1. Supplements for Supply Programs. When an approved supply program is released, the major command will prepare a supplement to the applicable chapter. The supplement must include the following information:

1.24.1.1. Short title.

1.24.1.2. Program number and date or change number of most recent version.

1.24.1.3. Purpose.

1.24.1.4. Authority. Personnel will use paragraph above as authority if the program was developed under that authority; otherwise, personnel will use HQ USAF correspondence or other approval for program development.

1.24.1.5. Program logic.

1.24.1.6. Reference to command implementing instructions, if there are any.

1.24.1.7. Reporting data.

1.24.1.8. Computer operations.

1.24.1.9. Special instructions, if there are any.

1.24.1.10. Management uses.

1.24.2. Supplements for Command Programs. Command programs using the SURGE utility program need not supplement the manual as described for category A programs. A formal supplement may be published using the same data as described above.

1.25. Use of Programs Released by Other Commands.

1.25.1. At the option of the major command, bases of one command may use a program developed and released by another command. The following are the responsibilities of the developing and using commands:

1.25.1.1. Developing Command Responsibilities. The developing command will maintain a record of all other commands using its programs and will distribute program and documentation changes to these commands.

1.25.1.2. Using Command Responsibilities.

1.25.1.2.1. Program number. Personnel will assign the program number used by the developing command.

1.25.1.2.2. Copies of documentation. The requesting command will coordinate with the developing command to get copies of ECL runstreams, programs, and documentation necessary to begin using the program.

1.25.1.2.3. Modifications to the program. If a using command must make basic modifications to another command's program, the using command will renumber the program according to the instructions above. The using command will maintain the modified program and be responsible for ECL runstreams, programs, and documentation for its own bases.

1.25.1.2.4. Supplements for unique programs. Using commands must issue their own supplements with all the information required above.

1.26. Handling of Problems.

1.26.1. Problems with Unique Programs. For problems with unique programs, personnel will report procedural and program problems to the command headquarters which developed the program. They will be submitted in letter format, providing a concise review of the specific problem.

1.26.2. Use of Supplements. All organizations should try to solve local or base problems through supplements as authorized by the alternatives listed in this chapter.

1.27. Responsibilities for Terminal Operations.

1.27.1. Terminal operations are the responsibility of the applicable accountable officer (for example, the Logistics Readiness Squadron Commander/Chief of Supply or satellite supply officer).

1.27.2. Delegation of Responsibilities. When terminals are in functional areas outside the direct control of accountable officers, they may delegate some of the operating controls to the functional area supervisor. However, accountable officers are still responsible for terminal operations and must do the following:

1.27.2.1. Specify inputs. The accountable officer will specify to the functional area supervisor the type of inputs allowed over the terminal.

1.27.2.2. Develop effective surveillance. The accountable officer must also periodically review terminals to prevent abuse. An example of the surveillance technique would be to process a scan against selected system tapes and print inputs and outputs for specific terminals.

1.27.3. Security. To maintain security, the accountable officer must do the following:

1.27.3.1. Implement security system. The accountable officer must implement the SBSS terminal security system according to part 4, chapter 2, section 2C.

1.27.3.2. Keep terminals secure. The accountable office must ensure every supervisor knows terminal operating procedures and keeps the terminals assigned to their functional area secure. Usually, day-to-day transactions are input through terminal functions located in the various areas in the Logistics Readiness Squadron/supply activity complex. Since these terminal functions are connected to an SBSS accountable database, it is extremely important that unauthorized persons do not use them. Personnel working for the Logistics Readiness Squadron Commander/Chief of Supply are responsible for keeping this database secure.

1.27.3.3. Terminate user-id: Each Logistics Readiness Squadron Commander/ Chief of Supply must ensure personnel who are assigned an SBSS user-id are cleared through the Computer Operations Element during outprocessing. The authorization to load/change user-ids (TRIC 1SZ) must

be approved by the Computer Operations Element Chief and the Management and Systems Flight Chief.

1.27.4. Supervisory Responsibilities. Functional area supervisors must do the following when they have the responsibility for controlling terminal operations:

1.27.4.1. Ensure all terminal operators are trained before allowing them to use a terminal.

1.27.4.2. Ensure that the RPS operator turns the terminal function OFF, at the RPS, any time the terminal area is left unattended (for example, at lunch, during breaks, and at the end of the day).

1.27.4.3. Ensure the use of the general purpose (GP/051) screen is monitored. Because of the way the general purpose screen is processed internally, only use it when a specific screen is not available for the input being processed, or when the applicable screen is not functioning properly. Such restricted use will achieve the most efficient system response time.

1.28. Air Force Suggestion Program for Approval of Supply Small Computer Programs.

1.28.1. Many Logistics Readiness Squadrons/supply activities develop small computer programs and want them adopted as an Air Force-wide standard. These small computer programs are eventually forwarded on an AF Form 1000, Suggestion, to the HQ 754 ELSG/ILS for evaluation.

1.28.1.1. Base-Level Evaluation. Suggestions are evaluated at base level first to determine time, money, or resource savings. If a savings is determined, the suggestion is forwarded to the major command for evaluation. When a base-level organization forwards a suggestion to the major command for evaluation, the forwarding of the suggestion implies that the base Logistics Readiness Squadron Commander/Chief of Supply agrees to dedicate sufficient resources to maintain the suggested small computer program in the future.

1.28.1.2. Major Command Evaluation. Small computer program suggestions received at the major command level are evaluated first for command-wide implementation. If the major command approves the suggestion for command-wide implementation, the suggestion is forwarded to the HQ 754 ELSG/ILS for evaluation. When a major command submits a small computer program suggestion to HQ 754 ELSG/ILS, the submission implies that the major command Director of Supply (LGS) will dedicate sufficient resources to maintain the program, answer questions, and assist bases with implementation. When a major command does not find a command-wide use for the program, the suggestion is disapproved and returned to the originating base where the suggestion will remain for base-level use.

1.28.1.3. HQ 754 ELSG/ILS Evaluation. The HQ 754 ELSG/ILS evaluates small computer program suggestions for Air Force-wide applicability. If the small computer program can be applied Air Force-wide, the HQ 754 ELSG/ILS approves it and dedicates sufficient resources to maintain the program through the life cycle. When a suggestion for a small computer program cannot be implemented Air Force-wide, the HQ 754 ELSG/ILS returns the suggestion to the major command as a command-unique program.

1.28.1.4. Suggestion Evaluation Criteria. The evaluation criteria used by base-level, major command, and the HQ 754 ELSG/ILS are as follows:

1.28.1.4.1. Will the program save the Air Force time, resources, or money? **NOTE:** All factors must be considered in this evaluation.

1.28.1.4.2. Is the program written in an approved Air Force language?

1.28.1.4.3. Is the code structured?

1.28.1.4.4. Does this small computer program save resources in one area, but will require additional resources to be expanded in another area?

1.28.1.4.5. How much time does this small computer program save versus the time it takes to code, process, and maintain?

NOTE: When preparing an AF Form 1000 for a small computer program, provide this type of information to expedite approval at all levels by eliminating research time and the possibility of the research producing different results.

1.29. Difficulty Report (DIREP).

1.29.1. Procedures and Analysis is responsible for monitoring, controlling, and submitting DIREPs. Logistics Readiness Squadron Commander/Chief of Supply has the option to assign this duty to Computer Operations.

1.29.2. Purpose of a DIREP. A DIREP, AF Form 1815, DIREP Worksheet (see **Attachment 1C-1**) is an accountable, documented report of a system difficulty submitted by user activities through the DPC DIREP Monitor.

1.29.2.1. A DIREP provides information needed to research and analyze the difficulty the user is having with the system. DIREP analysis should isolate the source of the difficulty and provide a permanent solution. Errors which require an immediate resolution should be called in to the HQ 754 ELSG/ILS Field Assistance Branch.

1.29.2.2. A DIREP is NOT a way of submitting suggestions. This reporting system should not be used instead of the Air Force Suggestion Program. Likewise, the Air Force Suggestion Program will not be used as a means of reporting program problems.

1.29.2.3. A DIREP will not be used to report documentation errors to this manual. Editorial errors, procedural or technical inconsistencies, or requests will be submitted to HQ 754 ELSG/ILS in writing and can be submitted via email to afman.23110.changes@gunter.af.mil.

1.29.3. Problem Research and Documentation. Before a user submits a DIREP, the user and the personnel in Computer Operations will review the suspected problem to make sure it is a valid problem. Use the complete checklist in part 4 to evaluate the problem. It usually takes a team of at least three to submit a thoroughly researched and documented DIREP. These members are as follows:

1.29.3.1. User. The user is the individual experiencing the problem. The user is usually a Stock Control clerk, A&F technician, etc.

1.29.3.2. ADPE Supply Systems Monitor. The monitor obtains applicable data, such as TRACE files, ECL runstreams, and tape dumps.

1.29.3.3. DIREP Monitor. The DIREP Monitor makes sure the problem is not caused by following incorrect procedures.

1.29.4. DIREP Preparation. When preparing a DIREP, provide as much information as possible. Fill in ALL blocks on the AF Form 1815 that could possibly pertain to the problem. It is better to provide too much information than not enough.

1.29.5. DIREP Monitor Duties. The DIREP Monitor will act as the point of contact for all flights within the Logistics Readiness Squadron Commander's/Chief of Supply's control. The Management

and Systems Officer should appoint both a primary and an alternate DIREP Monitor. The monitor's duties will include the following:

1.29.5.1. Review the submission of all SBSS DIREPs created by all functional users in the Logistics Readiness Squadron/supply activity arena. Review the reports for accuracy, clarity, completeness, and correct mailing address.

NOTE: Mailing address is HQ 754 ELSG/DOMH, Attention: DIREP Control, 401 East Moore Dr, Maxwell AFB-Gunter Annex AL 36114-3001 or e-mail team4@gunter.af.mil.

1.29.5.2. Make sure all supporting documentation is carefully labeled with the correct DIREP number and attached to the DIREP. If the DIREP is inadequate or no supporting documentation is provided, the DIREP may be canceled. Support documentation should include the following:

1.29.5.2.1. Input image.

1.29.5.2.2. Before and after inquiries (type 16 ALL DETAIL).

1.29.5.2.3. Copy of the reject notice.

1.29.5.2.4. Transaction trace when the DIREP involves an online/TIP program. The computer operator will obtain the transaction trace using the general purpose screen (Screen 051). The operator places the input image on the top line, moves the cursor to the first position of the second line, and enters the word TRACE. When he or she presses the transmit key, a file is built in RJPR01. The RPS operator will print the output so it can be attached to the DIREP.

1.29.5.2.5. Report select parameter image.

1.29.5.2.6. Aborted ECL runstream and applicable dumps.

1.29.5.2.7. A copy of the report for which the DIREP has been prepared.

1.29.5.2.8. All other documentation which would aid in solving the problem.

1.29.5.3. Maintain a log of all DIREPs submitted to the DMC. The entries for the log will have at least the following:

1.29.5.3.1. A meaningful short title. Use the same short title as stated on the AF Form 1815.

1.29.5.3.2. DIREP number. Enter the number after the report is received from the DMC.

1.29.5.3.3. Flight or section submitting the DIREP.

1.29.5.3.4. Date the DIREP was submitted to the DMC.

1.29.5.3.5. An entry which indicates whether the DIREP is about a program number or an SBSS screen.

1.29.5.3.5.1. If it is against a program, enter the program number.

1.29.5.3.5.2. If it is against the SBSS screen, enter the screen number.

1.29.5.3.6. An entry which tells whether the DIREP is open or is closed. If the DIREP has been closed, enter the closing date.

1.29.5.4. Monitor the status of DIREP solutions provided on the WWDSR. Make sure all DIREPs submitted to the DMC facility are on the WWDSR. Resolve problems encountered when a DIREP does not appear on a WWDSR by closely working with the DMC. It is also advisable to use the WWDSR to track DIREPs submitted by other bases on problems you are experiencing.

1.29.5.5. Formally advise DIREP initiators of DIREP results and make the WWDSR available to all users. All DIREPs submitted by bases will receive a formal response that includes a correction of the problem if applicable.

1.29.6. Category Codes. Category codes are tools used by HQ 754 ELSG/ILS to make sure reported problems receive proper attention. The category code assigned to the DIREP by the DIREP Monitor is used mainly as a guide and may be assigned a different code by HQ 754 ELSG/ILS. All DIREPs are processed through the HQ 754 ELSG/ILS Field Assistance Branch, where a category code of I, II, III, or IV is assigned. The criteria for assigning a category code are as follows:

1.29.6.1. Category I--MAJOR IMPACT. These problems include system loops causing pointer problems, lost audit trails, and incorrect accountable record updating. Normally, HQ 754 ELSG/ILS corrects these problems immediately and releases data on a special release. Problems involving fatal software errors resulting in serious degradation are usually category I. They require the following actions:

1.29.6.1.1.   HQ 754 ELSG/ILS should act immediately to identify and correct the problem.

1.29.6.1.2. Computer Operations must discuss the problem with the HQ 754 ELSG/ILS Field Assistance Branch before submitting the DIREP. A category I DIREP can and should be processed over the phone with the HQ 754 ELSG/ILS Field Assistance Branch. This phone call provides a starting point for resolving the problem.

NOTE: If Computer Operations designates a problem category I without first talking to the HQ 754 ELSG/ILS Field Assistance Branch, then the problem is usually downgraded to category II or III.

1.29.6.1.3. The user processes the DIREP in the normal manner and forwards the support material to the DMC.

1.29.6.1.4. The DMC forwards the material to HQ 754 ELSG Field Assistance Branch as quickly as possible.

1.29.6.2. Category II--SEVERE PROBLEM. The problem stops the computer from processing input, but it does not cause looping or destroy accountable records. Category II problems could be causing errors in recovery or upchannel reporting. These problems are normally corrected in or with the next release to be shipped.

1.29.6.3. Category III--CHRONIC PROBLEM. This problem does not stop processing. Category III problems may be spacing or incorrect rejects that are rarely encountered. These problems are corrected in the next scheduled release.

1.29.6.4. Category IV--COSMETIC ERROR. These are misspelled words and all other minor program deficiencies. Correct these problems as workload permits.

1.29.7. Completing AF Form 1815. The information on AF Form 1815, DIREP Worksheet, provides definitions and descriptions of data needed for DIREP initiation and completion. The format of the requested information is similar to that identified in the frames of the MSS.

1.29.7.1. Section I, Information Processing Center. This field contains the DMC number and must be numeric. The DMC rather than the initiator completes this field.

1.29.7.1.1. Block 1, DIREP Number. This block consists of the following five items which make up the DIREP number:

1.29.7.1.1.1. . System code. Must contain GV for ILS-S components (SBSS, ES-S, AFSCDB, SATS) or for SIFS.

1.29.7.1.1.2. DMC Number. Use actual DMC reporting: Host host uses host, etc. The DMC rather than the initiator completes this field.

1.29.7.1.1.3. Year. Use two-digit year in which report is initiated.

1.29.7.1.1.4. Month. Must contain a valid month between 01 and 12. The DMC rather than the initiator completes this field.

1.29.7.1.1.5. Sequence Number. Must contain a value or number between 001 and 999. This number allows DMC personnel to account for the DIREPs they have submitted each month. The DMC rather than the initiator completes this field.

1.29.7.1.2. Block 2, Date Initiated. This field is mandatory. Enter the date the DIREP was initiated.

1.29.7.1.3. Block 3, Problem Type. Enter an X in the software block if you are filing a DIREP on GV or CH software.

1.29.7.1.4. Block 4, System Type. Use this field to indicate the workload configuration being supported. Place an X in the block that applies to your operating environment. If you check the block labeled "Other," describe the equipment in the narrative.

1.29.7.2. Section II, Software Description.

1.29.7.2.1. Block 5, Qualifier. When the software block contains an X, use this field to indicate the qualifier of the file (for example: SBSS, USAF).

1.29.7.2.2. Block 6, File Name. If the software block contains an X, use this field to indicate the file being reported on.

1.29.7.2.3. Block 7, Element Name. When the software block contains an X, use this field to indicate the program being reported on (for example: NGV885 for a report program or D455 for an online/TIP program).

1.29.7.2.4. Block 7, Version Name. Leave this field blank.

1.29.7.2.5. Block 8, Version Date/Time. When the software block contains an X, use this field to indicate the version of the program being reported on. Enter the date/time from the most recent PBI Listing for the program being reported on. The version should be in year, month, day, hour, minute, second (YYMMDDHHMMSS) format (for example: 860120122343).

1.29.7.2.6. Block 9, PCN/RCS/TRIC. Enter either the three-position SBSS TRIC for online/TIP programs or RPTXXX (XXX is the report number) being reported on.

1.29.7.3. Section III, Documentation Description. Leave blank. Do not use a DIREP to report documentation errors.

1.29.7.4. Section IV, Problem Description.

1.29.7.4.1. Block 14, Short Title. Enter a meaningful short title of the DIREP. The title can contain up to 40 characters.

1.29.7.4.2. Block 15, Narrative. This record allows the user to enter information about the problem so the DIREP Monitor can process the report. The user should explain the problem as clearly and concisely as possible.

1.29.7.5. Section V, Initiator Information. The initiator enters his/her grade, name, base, organization, office symbol, and DSN number in blocks 16 through 19.

1.29.7.6. Section VI, Attachments. Identify all the attachments that go with the DIREP. Ensure each item is marked with the DIREP number from section I.

1.29.7.7. Section VII, Coordination. This section provides for DMC coordination. Shaded areas are for field support use only.

1.29.8.   HQ 754 ELSG Field Assistance Branch. The HQ 754 ELSG Field Assistance Branch processes all DIREPs for SBSS system codes GV and CH. The HQ 754 ELSG Field Assistance Branch is the point of contact for all DIREP information.

Section 1D—SBSS ACCOUNTS.

1.30. Overview. This section describes the different categories of SBSS accounts, the responsibilities of the accountable officer, and supply account classification requirements.

1.31. Account Categories.

1.31.1. Types of Accounts. The SBSS has two broad kinds of accounts--primary and satellite.

1.31.1.1. Primary accounts. Primary accounts (category I) have computer capability.

1.31.1.2. Satellite accounts. Satellite accounts (satellite category II/III) are small activities that do not need a Unisys on site; a primary account provides the satellites with computer capability. Satellite accounts also allow for intensive management control of a limited range of materiel (satellite category IIA/IIIA). Forward operating locations or off-base custodians not using a SRAN are not satellites.

1.31.1.3. Autonomous and Nonautonomous Satellites. Satellite accounts managed by an on-site accountable officer are autonomous satellites. Those satellites managed by a category I accountable officer are nonautonomous. (For example, if an account has a SMAG manager, it is an autonomous satellite.)

1.31.2. Personnel Authorizations. Personnel authorizations for category I, II, and IIA accounts will be carried on the UDL of the CSB. Personnel authorizations for III and IIIA accounts will be carried on the UDL of the satellite base organization.

1.31.3. Separate Stock Numbers. SBSS programming does not allow the same item stock number on more than one stock record account. This ensures the integrity of each account and allows separate control and management information. When additional stock record accounts which include or could include the same item stock numbers as a category I account are to be maintained on the same UNISYS, identify them as category II or category III satellite accounts. A category I accountable officer manages category II accounts; a category I accountable officer does not manage category III accounts. See chapter 28, section 28A for satellite accounts.

1.31.4. System Designator Codes. Although item stock numbers may be the same in category I and category II accounts, the different system designator code (numeric for category 1, alphanumeric for

category II and III) guarantees individual stock record account integrity. It also permits the SBSS to produce separate control and management products.

1.31.4.1. System Designator Code A. System designators beginning with A are assigned to most satellites. Accounts with an A series system designator will have a type account code assigned for the SRAN in volume 1, part 2 (for example, FB, FC, FE).

1.31.4.2. System Designator Codes B or C. B and C series accounts use the FG (satellites) stock record account number.

1.31.5. Category I. Category I accounts (primary accounts) are the stock record accounts maintained on the SBSS database to support the base possessing the Unisys. Category I accounts are identified by a numeric system designator code and a type account code. An example of a numeric system designator code is 01. The type account code is the alpha characters of the SRAN assigned in volume 1, part 2 (for example, FB-- Logistics Readiness Squadron/supply activity). The SBSS organization chart shown in chapter 2, attachment 2A-1 is that of a category I account.

1.31.6. Category II. Category II accounts (satellite accounts) must fulfill two conditions: 1) They are additional stock record accounts, which include or could include the same item stock numbers as category I accounts on the same Unisys; 2) The category I accountable officer has management control of the account. Category II accounts have an alphanumeric system designator code (for example, A1, B1, or C1) and use the FG (satellites) stock record account number. A category II/IIA organization chart is in chapter 2, attachment 2A-3.

1.31.7. Category IIA (Limited Satellite Account). These accounts are identical to category II accounts except that the item stock numbers managed are limited to a specialized range of materiel instead of the full range of the type of materiel normally available. If an organization with a category IIA account desires other items that are not within the specialized range of materiel, they should obtain them from a designated category I account.

1.31.8. Category III (Satellite Accounts). Category III accounts may be one of the following: which include or could include the same stock numbers as category I accounts on the same Unisys. The satellite Logistics Readiness Squadron Commander/Chief of Supply (NOT the category I accountable officer) has management control of category III accounts. The SBSS programming of these accounts, regarding system designators and type account codes, is identical to that described for category II satellite accounts. Air National Guard accounts which are a special type category III satellite account. (See chapter 2, attachment 2A-4 for the category III/IIIA organization chart.)

1.31.9. Category IIIA (Limited Satellite Account). It may be necessary to operate a category IIIA satellite account if appropriate circumstances exist. Such circumstances include the need for separate leveling on a limited range of peculiar line items, great distances between the CSB and the satellite, or needs dictated by AFR 25-201 agreements, etc. In category IIIA accounts, the item stock numbers managed are limited to a specialized range of materiel instead of the full range of materiel normally available. The satellite Logistics Readiness Squadron Commander/Chief of Supply has management control of these accounts.

1.31.9.1. Proposal submitted. When appropriate major commands decide to have a category IIIA satellite account, they will submit a proposal with complete justification to AF/A4LM.

1.31.9.2. Details of the proposal. AF/A4LM will decide about manning, organization, and operations at the time of approval.

1.32. Changes to Account Categories.

1.32.1. A major command desiring a new satellite or a category change must fully justify the request and submit the request to HQ AFMC/LSO/LOT with information copy to HQ 754 ELSG/ILS for approval. See **Attachment 1D-1** and **Attachment 1D-2** for a listing of established satellites.

1.32.2. If the change is for a CSB, the gaining command submits the following information:

    1.32.2.1. A request for change to include complete justification. AF/A4LM must approve the change.

    1.32.2.2. A report to DAASC, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, and HQ AFMC/ACVMI if there are SRAN or computer support base changes. The report of changes should include the losing CSB SRAN, the gaining CSB SRAN, and the satellite SRAN with the pertinent type accounts.

1.32.3. If the changes do not affect the computer support base, send a report of the approved changes to HQ 754 ELSG/ILS.   HQ 754 ELSG/ILS will update and publish **Attachment 1D-1** and **Attachment 1D-2** as required.

1.33. Account Classifications.

1.33.1. Class I Account. A class I account has a high volume of transactions supporting diverse activities critical to wartime commitment (that is, multiple wings and weapons systems, range operations, special operations, etc.). Class I accounts have the following characteristics:

    1.33.1.1. Personnel--over 350.

    1.33.1.2. Monthly transactions--over 175,000.

    1.33.1.3. Annual SMAG sales--over $20 million.

    1.33.1.4. Item records--over 80,000.

    1.33.1.5. Computer configuration--dual CPU and dual controllers.

1.33.2. Class II Account. A class II account supports one of the following three: 1) a single wing, 2) dual wings, numbered Air Force activities, major command activities, or 3) a multiple array of complex category II and category III satellite accounts and significant wartime commitments. Class II accounts have the following specific characteristics:

    1.33.2.1. Personnel--270 to 350.

    1.33.2.2. Monthly transactions--90,000 to 190,000.

    1.33.2.3. Annual SMAG sales--$13 to $22 million.

    1.33.2.4. Item records--50,000 to 90,000.

    1.33.2.5. Computer configuration--dual CPU and dual controllers.

1.33.3. Class III Account. A class III account supports a single wing without complex tenant activities or significant satellite accounts. Class III accounts have the following specific characteristics:

    1.33.3.1. Personnel--225 to 300.

    1.33.3.2. Monthly transactions--50,000 to 120,000.

    1.33.3.3. Annual SMAG sales--$10 to $18 million.

1.33.3.4. Item records--30,000 to 60,000.

1.33.3.5. Computer configuration--single CPU.

1.33.4. Class IV Account. A class IV account supports a wing with a small flying or nonflying program. Class IV accounts have the following characteristics:

1.33.4.1. Personnel--below 225.

1.33.4.2. Monthly transaction--below 75,000.

1.33.4.3. Annual SMAG sales--below $15 million.

1.33.4.4. Item records--below 50,000.

1.33.4.5. Computer configuration--single CPU.

1.33.5. Class V Account. A class V account supports both a depot whole sale operation and a flying or nonflying retail operation. Class V accounts have the following specific characteristics:

1.33.5.1. Personnel--710 (350 whole sale, 360 retail).

1.33.5.2. Monthly transactions--over 800,000 (over 600,000 wholesale, over 200,000 retail).

1.33.5.3. Annual SMAG sales--over $90 million (over $70 million wholesale, over $20 million retail).

1.33.5.4. Item records--over 400,000 (over 100,000 wholesale, over 400,000 retail).

1.33.5.5. Computer configuration--not applicable.

ATTACHMENT 1A-1

SBSS FORMS AND PAPER PRODUCTS

1A1.1. Purpose. To list the forms and paper products that Air Force Logistics Readiness Squadrons/supply activities use under the SBSS and to explain how to process defective forms, reduce waste, and recycle paper products.

1A1.2. General Processing Notes.

1A1.2.1. One Asterisk (*) Notation. If one asterisk (*) follows the form number and the form is defective in some way, then see Processing Defective Forms, below, for instructions.

1A1.2.2. Two Asterisk (**) Notation. If a form is obsolete but must be used until the supply is gone, then two asterisks will appear after the form number.

1A1.3. Types of Forms.

Table 1A1.1. Air Force Forms.

FORM NO	TITLE
9	Request for Purchase
36	Supply Document Register
85	Inventory Adjustment Voucher
86	Request for Cataloging Data/Action
126	Customer Request Log
191	Ammunition Disposition Request
332	Base Civil Engineer Work Request
392	Airman Assignment Preference Statement
465	Bench Stock Inventory
500	Daily and Weekly Fuel Record
538	Personal Clothing and Equipment Record
579	Controlled Substances Register
581	Medical Linen Supply Record
597	ADPE Maintenance Record
600	Equipment Control Register
601	Equipment Action Request
614	Charge Out Record
616	Fund Cite Authorization
664	Aircraft Fuels Documentation Log
656	Clothing Request and Receipt--Male/Female
657	Personal Clothing Record--Female Airmen (Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard)
658	Personal Clothing Record--Male Airmen (Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard)

FORM NO	TITLE
764A	Requisition and Requirement Request
855	Record of Receipts (of Missile Propellant)
856	Propellant Unit Record
857	USAF Propellant Sale/Transfer/Return Report
858	Forecast of Sales Requirements
859	Monthly Inventory Transaction Reports
971	Supervisor's Employee Brief
1000	United States Air Force Suggestion
1032	WRM Spares List
1230	Standard Reporting Designator (SRD) Candidate Information
1261	Information Systems Acceptance Certificate
1295	USAF Ground Fuel Identaplate
1295A	USAF Ground Fuel Identaplate (for use only by USAF bases using new Automate Fuel Issue Equipment
1297	Temporary Issue Receipt
1445	Materials and Equipment List
1815	Difficulty Report (DIREP) Worksheet
1991*	General Purpose Creation
1996*	Adjusted Stock Level
2001*	Notification of TCTO Kit Requirements
2005*	Issue/Turn-In Request
2011*	Base Supply ADPE Work Request
2032*	Inspection Extension
2530	Alarm System Test Record
3062	Abstracts of Proposals/Quotations (Negotiated Agreement)
3215	C4 Systems Requirements Document

Table 1A1.2. Air Force Technical Order Forms.

FORM NO	TITLE
91	Limited Technical Inspection - Motor Vehicles
350	Repairable Item Processing Tag

Table 1A1.3. Department of Defense Forms.

FORM NO	TITLE
150	Special measurements Blank for Special Measurements/Orthopecid Boots and Shoes
200	Financial Liability Investigation of Property Loss
250	Material Inspection and Receiving Report
250-1	Tanker/Barge Material Inspection and Receiving Report

FORM NO	TITLE
362	Statement of Charges/Cash Collection Voucher
771	Eyewear Prescription
1131	Cash Collection Voucher
1150	Request for Issue or Turn-In
1155	Order for Supplies or Services
1191	Warning Tag for Medical Oxygen Equipment
1342	DOD Property Record
1348	DOD Single Line Item Requisition System Document (Manual)
1348-1A	Issue Release/Receipt Document
1348-6	DOD Single Line Item Requisition System Document (Manual - Long Form)
1348-7	DOD MILSTPETS Single Line Item Requisition/Release/Receipt Document
1348M	DOD Single Line Item Requisition System Document (Mechanical)
1387-2	Special Handling Data/Certification
1391	FY 19__ Military Construction Project Date
1391C	FY 19__ Military Construction Project Date (cont)
1392	Data Message Form
1502	Frozen Medical Material Shipment
1502-1	Chilled Medical Material Shipment
1502-2	Limited Unrefrigerated Medical Material Shipment
1574	Serviceable Tag - Materiel
1574-1	Serviceable Label - Materiel
1575	Suspended Tag - Materiel
1576	Test/Modification Tag - Materiel
1577	Unserviceable (Condemned) Tag - Materiel
1577-2	Unserviceable (Reparable) Tag - Materiel
1896	Jet Fuel Identaplate

Table 1A1.4. Miscellaneous Forms.

FORM NO	TITLE
DEA 106	Report of Theft or Loss of Controlled Substances
DEA 222	Official Order Form for Schedule I and Schedule II Controlled Substances
DEA 222A	Order Book Requisition (For Schedule I and II Controlled Substances)
DEA 224	Application for Registration
DEA 224A	Application for Registration Renewal
DD Form 2875	System Authorization Access Request (SAAR)
SF 44	Purchase Order Invoice Voucher (Storage Safeguard Form)
SF 361	Transportation Discrepancy Report

FORM NO	TITLE
SF 364	Report of Discrepancy/Supply Discrepancy Report
SF 368	Product Quality Deficiency Report
SF 380	Reporting and Processing Medical Material Complaints/Quality Improvement Report
SF 1081	Voucher and Schedule of Withdrawals and Credits

1A1.4. Paper Products.

1A1.4.1. Label, Automatic Business Machine. Pin-fed, sticky-back, bin labels. Also used for marking each unit of in-use equipment. This label is available from GSA under NSN 7530-00-082-2661.

1A1.4.2. Paper, Tabulating. To make sure the printing will be readable, all tab paper must meet the following specifications.

1A1.4.2.1. The dimensions for paper can be 14-7/8 by 11 inches or 14-7/8 by 8-1/2 inches. Printer settings are outlined in chapter 5.

1A1.4.2.2. The paper must be crimped, not stapled.

1A1.4.2.3. Marginally perforated paper should be used for the following reasons:

1A1.4.2.3.1. If reports or listings being produced will be kept in a file for a long time.

1A1.4.2.3.2. If reports or listings will be filed in binders with posts. These binders have been designed specifically for binding reports and listings produced on marginally punched paper.

1A1.4.2.4. Weight requirements for paper and carbon are as follows (weight basis per 1,000):

1A1.4.2.4.1. One-part paper. 40-pound, white, sulfite-bond paper.

1A1.4.2.4.2. Two-part paper. 18-32 pound, white, sulfite-bond paper, regular carbon.

1A1.4.2.4.3. Three-, four-, five-, and six-part paper. 18-32 pound, white-opaque, chemical wood pulp with thin tissue carbon.

1A1.4.2.5. Source of supply. Personnel will use a GPO contract or GSA stores to purchase tabulating paper (see AFSUPDODD 5330-3).

1A1.4.3. Paper and DD Form 1348-1A (Use with dot matrix printers). The following information pertains to the paper used to computer generate DD Form 1348-1A on a dot matrix printer:

1A1.4.3.1. The dimensions must be 8-1/2 by 5-1/2 inches with standard pin feed.

1A1.4.3.2. The paper must be crimped, not stapled.

1A1.4.3.3. Stock numbers for the paper are as follows:

1A1.4.3.3.1. Two-part paper: 7540-01-283-8661.

1A1.4.3.3.2. Four-part paper: 7540-01-283-8662.

1A1.4.4. Paper and DD Form 1348-1A (Used with the laser printer). The following information pertains to paper used to computer generate the DD Form 1348-1A on a laser printer:

1A1.4.4.1. The dimensions are 8 1/2" x 14".

1A1.4.4.2. Stock number for the 8 1/2" x 14" sheet paper will be provided at a later date.

1A1.4.4.3. Paper is perforated twice to provide three 8 1/2" x 4 11/16" copies of an output document.

1A1.4.5. Source of supply for DD Form 1348-1A computer paper. Personnel will use a GPO contract or GSA stores to purchase paper for (see AFSUPDODD 5330-3).

1A1.5. Processing Defective Forms.

1A1.5.1. When personnel find defective forms, they will notify Management and Systems immediately. Management and Systems will then notify the PDO of the problem. If the form has been identified with an asterisk (*) then Management and Systems will also do the following:

1A1.5.1.1. Notification of HQ USAF and HQ 754 ELSG/ILS. Personnel will send a letter to SAF/AAIP, Washington DC 20330, with a copy to HQ 754 ELSG/ILSSO, Maxwell AFB-Gunter Annex AL 36114-3004, to notify them of the defective form. The letter will include the following information:

1A1.5.1.1.1. An exact description of the problem or defect.

1A1.5.1.1.2. The name and address of the manufacturer.

1A1.5.1.1.3. GPO Requisition Number.

1A1.5.1.1.4. GPO Jacket Number.

1A1.5.1.1.5. GPO Order Number.

1A1.5.1.1.6. Tests made and/or corrective action taken.

1A1.5.1.1.7. Quantity on hand being reported deficient.

1A1.5.1.1.8. Name, organization, and phone number of the person at the installation most familiar with the problem.

1A1.6. Recycling of Paper Products and Forms. To help save paper and eliminate waste, waste paper products will be recycled. Outdated listings, etc., will be included in the Civil Engineering Base Resource Recovery Program, according to AFM 91-11.

ATTACHMENT 1B-1

RESERVED

1B1.1. Reserved for Future Use.

ATTACHMENT 1C-1

DIFFICULTY REPORT (DIREP) WORKSHEET

1C1.1. Difficulty Report (DIREP) Worksheet.

Figure 1C1.1. Difficulty Report (DIREP) Worksheet.

DIFFICULTY REPORT (DIREP) WORKSHEET				*REPORTS CONTROL SYMBOL*

I. INFORMATION PROCESSING CENTER *(Completed by DIREP Monitor)*

1. DIREP NO.

System Code   IPC No.   Year   Month   Sequence No.

2. DATE INITIATED *(YYMMDD)*

3. PROBLEM TYPE ☐ SOFTWARE   ☐ DOCUMENTATION   ☐ BOTH *(Software and Documentation)*   ☐ ECL

4. SYSTEM TYPE ☐ X1   ☐ X2   ☐ X3   ☐ SYSTEM 11 *(RJET)*   ☐ OTHER

II. SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION

5. QUALIFIER	6. FILE NAME	7. ELEMENT NAME
7. VERSION NAME	8. VERSION DATE/TIME	9. PCN/RCS/TRIC

III. DOCUMENTATION DESCRIPTION

10. MANUAL NO.	11. VOLUME	12. CHANGE NO.	13. DATE

IV. PROBLEM DESCRIPTION

14. SHORT TITLE

15. NARRATIVE *(Type or Print) (Continue on Reverse)*

V. INITIATOR INFORMATION

16. GRADE/NAME	17. BASE	18. ORG/OFF SYM	19. AUTOVON

VI. ATTACHMENTS *(Mark each item with DIREP No.)*

DESCRIPTION	TAPE NUMBERS

VII. COORDINATION *(Shaded area for Field Support use)*

20. IPC REVIEW	a. REVIEWED BY		b. DATE ENTERED MSS	
21. CATEGORY	22. DATE RECEIVED	23. DATE TO DEVELOPER	24. OPR	25. SUSPENSE

AF Form 1815. NOV 86   REPLACES PREVIOUS EDITION AND AF FORM 1142 (TEST), APR 84 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

ATTACHMENT 1D-1

HOST BASE/SATELLITE LISTING

1D1.1. Purpose. To provide a list of host bases and the satellites that they support.

Table 1D1.1. Table 1D1.1.Host Base/Satellite Listing.

* * * * * * * * * * COMPUTER SUPPORT BASE * * * * * * * * * ** *						* * *SATELLITE ACTIVITY * * * * * * * * * * *					
BASE NAME	COM RI	RID	SRAN	MAJCOM/ CODE	TYPE ACCT	BASE NAME	SRAN	MAJCOM/ CODE	SYS DES	TYPE ACCT	RID
AF ACAD-EMY	RUQADHV	DWQ	7000	ACD/0B							
AFCM-BCC (Wright-Patterson)	RUQADIE	DYS	4880	ACC/1C	BE	49BBS	4802	ACC/1C	A1	BE	DX8
						Roosevelt Roads	5888	ACC/1C	A2	BE	DGE
						GITMO	4755	ACC/1C	A3	BE	D0Y
						Swift Bear	4826	ACC/1C	A4	BE	DE7
						AF Contin-gency	4872	ACC/1C	A4	BE	DKA
						Hurricane Hunters	5837	ACC/1C	A5	B	DC2
						North Warn-ing	4839	ACC/1C	A6	BE	DXM
						New Hori-zons	5857	ACC/1C	A7	BE	DZZ
Altus	RUQADHQ	DUQ	4419	AETC/0J	BE	Nashville TN ANG	6421	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	DMX
						Martins-burg WV ANG	6482	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	DKK
Al Udeid	RUQADBQ	DEB	4804	ACC/1C	BE	Ali Al Sal-eem	5820	ACC/1C	A6	BE	D09
						Diego Gar-cia	4872	ACC/1C	A4	BE	DKA
						Eskan Vil-lage	5816	ACC/1C	A5	BE	DDZ
						Manas	5804	ACC/1C	A1	BE	DD7

* * * * * * * * * * * COMPUTER SUPPORT BASE * * * * * * * * * ** * * *SATELLITE ACTIVITY * * * * * * * * * * *											
BASE NAME	COM RI	RID	SRAN	MAJCOM/ CODE	TYPE ACCT	BASE NAME	SRAN	MAJCOM/ CODE	SYS DES	TYPE ACCT	RID
						Kandahar	5806	ACC/1C	A3	BE	DD9
						Al-Dhafra	4811	ACC/1C	A8	BE	DXE
AMARC	RUQADBD	DN6	2373	AFMC/1M	BE						
AMARC Navy	RUQADBD	DX4	2374	AFMC/1M	B						
Andersen	RUQADAA	DYT	5240	PAF/0R	BE						
						Diego Garcia	4503	PAF/0R	A3	BE	DKR
						Guam ANG	6531	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	DLL
						Osan Contin-gency	5821	PAF/0R	A6	B	DX0
						PACAF Contin-gency	5822	PAF/0R	A7	B	DX1
Andrews	RUQADAC	DJW	4425	AMC/1L	BE				A1		
									A2		
						Baltimore	6191	ANG/4Z	A6	BE	DJZ
						Bolling AFB	7054	AFDW/0N	A7	BE	DWX
Aviano	RUQADEI	DFU	5682	AFE/0D	BE	Tuzla	5830	AFE/0D	A1	BE	DGG
						Cyprus	4524	AFE/0D	A2	BE	DBG
Bagram	RUQADHE	DDR	5814	ACC/1C	BE	Al Asid	5803	ACC/1C	A1	BE	DD5
						Tallil	5832	ACC/1C	A4	BE	DE3
						Al Sahra Kirkuk	5833	ACC/1C	A5	BE	DE4
						Baghdad	5834	ACC/1C	A6	BE	DE5
						Djibouti	5807	ACC/1C	A7	BE	DDD
						Kuwait City	5891	ACC/1C	A8	BE	DC5
						Balad AB	5860	ACC/1C	A9	BE	D2B

* * * * * * * * * * * COMPUTER SUPPORT BASE * * * * * * * * * ** *						* * *SATELLITE ACTIVITY * * * * * * * * * * * *					
BASE NAME	COM RI	RID	SRAN	MAJCOM/ CODE	TYPE ACCT	BASE NAME	SRAN	MAJCOM/ CODE	SYS DES	TYPE ACCT	RID
Barksdale	RUQADEW	DUB	4608	ACC/1C	BE	188FW, Ft Smith	6032	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	DUN
						Homestead ARB	6648	AFRC/0M	A2	BE	DAL
						Willow Grove	6382	ANG/4Z	A3	BE	DJH
Beale	RUQADAP	DZY	4686	ACC/1C	BE						
						363 ERS/ LGS	4863	ACC/1C	A1	BE	DYR
						48 IS	7037	AIA/0U	A3	BE	DRX
						Det2, 9SRW	4694	ACC/1C	A5	BE	DZU
Cannon	RUQADAD	DYB	4855	ACC/1C	BE						
						Ellington	6433	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	DVK
Charleston	RUQADEQ	DKY	4418	AMC/1L	BE	Savannah	6102	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	DLN
									A3		
						Toledo	6355	ANG/4Z	A4	BE	DNY
						Savannah CRTC	6103	ANG/4Z	A5	BE	DXL
						AMC Con- tingency	5879	AMC/1L	A6	B	DHR
Columbus	RUQADEY	DNK	3022	AETC/0J	BE				A1		
									A2		
						Thompson Field	6242	ANG/4Z	A3	BE	DND
						Hulman Field	6131	ANG/4Z	A4	BE	DPW
CPSG	RUQADHY	DBS	7033	AFMC/1M							
Dover	RUQADEP	DJN	4497	AMC/1L	BE	Westover	6606	AFRC/0M	A1	BE	DS8
						Wilmington	6081	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	DJK

* * * * * * * * * * COMPUTER SUPPORT BASE * * * * * * * * * * *						* * * SATELLITE ACTIVITY * * * * * * * * * * *					
BASE NAME	COM RI	RID	SRAN	MAJCOM/ CODE	TYPE ACCT	BASE NAME	SRAN	MAJCOM/ CODE	SYS DES	TYPE ACCT	RID
						Willow Grove	6382	ANG/4Z	A3	BE	DJH
						Stewart	6322	ANG/4Z	A5	BE	DHF
						AMC Contingency	5876	AMC/1L	A6	B	DHG
						AMC Contingency	5877	AMC/IL	A7	B	DHM
						AMC Contingency	5878	AMC/IL	A8	B	DHP
						AMC Contingency	5884	AMC/IL	A9	B	DHX
Davis Monthan	RUQADBE	DXQ	4877	ACC/1C	BE	Soto Cano	4808	ACC/1C	A1		DF3
						Tucson	6022	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	DXP
						Curacao	4540	ACC/1C	A4	BE	D07
						Manta Ecuador	4860	ACC/1C	A5	BE	DEC
Dyess	RUQADBN	DWH	4661	ACC/1C	BE				A1		
						Carswell	6675	AFRC/0M	A2	BE	DSM
Edwards	RUQADAF	DZF	2805	AFMC/1M	BE	USAF SR-71	1500	AFMC/1M	A1	BE	D0U
Eglin	RUQADHB	DLW	2823	AFMC/1M	BE	Arnold AFS	2804	AFMC/1M	A1	B	DMY
						122 FW, Ft Wayne	6132	ANG/4Z	A3	BE	DPQ
						Brooks	2857	AFMC/1M	A8	BE	DVU
Eielson	RUQADAH	DK9	5004	PAF/0R	BE	Eielson	6521	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	DK7
Ellsworth	RUQADAI	DRV	4690	ACC/1C	BE	Sioux City	6142	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	DQV
						Sioux Falls	6411	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	DRU
Elmendorf	RUQADAG	DL2	5000	PAF/0R	BE	Anchorage	6520	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	DM2
Fairchild	RUQADAR	DL7	4620	AMC/1L	BE	Fairchild	6471	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	DL8

* * * * * * * * * * * COMPUTER SUPPORT BASE * * * * * * * * ** * * * *SATELLITE ACTIVITY * * * * * * * * * * * *											
BASE NAME	COM RI	RID	SRAN	MAJCOM/ CODE	TYPE ACCT	BASE NAME	SRAN	MAJCOM/ CODE	SYS DES	TYPE ACCT	RID
						Reno ANG	6281	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	DYN
						Birmingham	6011	ANG/4Z	A3	BE	DMJ
						Key Field Meridan	6241	ANG/4Z	A4	BE	DNF
						March ANG	6042	ANG/4Z	A5	BE	DYU
						March	4664	AFRC/0M	A9	BE	DYY
Francis E. Warren	RUQADAQ	DWZ	4613	SPC/1S	BE	Cheyenne	6501	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	DWY
						RPIE	2532	SPC/1S	A2	BE	DNM
						Buckley	6061	ANG/4Z	A3	BE	DWK
Grand Forks	RUQADHN	DRY	4659	AMC/1L	BE	Hector Field	6341	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	DRW
						Pease ANGB	6291	ANG/4Z	A4	BE	DBH
						Duluth ANG	6232	ANG/4Z	A3	BE	DRK
						Gen Mitch-ell	6491	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	DQW
						Pitts ANG	6381	ANG/4Z	A5	BE	DHZ
Hickam	RUQADAK	DH4	5260	PAF/0R	BE	Hawaii ANG	6530	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	DH3
Hill	RUQADAL	DU2	2027	AFMC/1M	BE	Salt Lake	6441	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	DXF
Holloman	RUQADAV	DYD	4801	ACC/1C	BE						
Hurlburt	RUQADHC	DKV	4417	AFSOC/0V	BE						
Incirlik	RUQADAX	DFK	5685	AFE/0D	BE						
						Izmir TU	5531	AFE/0D	A2	BE	DCH
Kadena	RUQADAY	DB6	5270	PAF/0R	BE	Support CTR Pacific	2316	AFMC/1M	A1	B	DLJ
Keesler	RUQADEV	DNJ	3010	AETC/0J	BE						
						Gulfport	6243	ANG/4Z	A3	BE	DNH

* * * * * * * * * * COMPUTER SUPPORT BASE * * * * * * * * * ** * * *SATELLITE ACTIVITY * * * * * * * * * * *										
BASE NAME	COM RI	RID	SRAN	MAJCOM/ CODE	TYPE ACCT	BASE NAME	SRAN	MAJCOM/ CODE	SYS DES	TYPE ACCT	RID
Keflavik	RUQADAZ	DGF	4820	ACC/1C	BE						
Kirtland	RUQADBO	DCD	4469	AFMC/1M	BE	Kirtland	6311	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	DXV
Kunsan	RUQADBP	DB7	5284	PAF/0R	BE						
Lackland	RUQADBK	DVW	3047	AETC/0J	BE	Ft. Rucker	3034	AETC/0J	A1	B	D12
Lajes Field	RUQADBT	DGB	4486	ACC/1C	BE						
Laken-heath	RUQADEF	DEH	5587	AFE/0D	BE	CIRF	5437	AFE/0D	A1	BE	DD3
						RAF Men-with Hill	5508	AFE/0D	A2	BE	DH5
						Fairford	5505	AFE/0D	A3	BE	DTC
Langley	RUQADHA	DKF	4800	ACC/1C	BE	Byrd Field	6461	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	DKB
						10IS	7029	AIA/0U	A2	BE	DJR
						Hancock Field	6324	ANG/4Z	A3	BE	DHN
						Kenner	4095	ACC/1C	A4	BE	DN3
						ACC PMS LG	4685	ACC/1C	A5	BE	D10
						Lamber, 131FW	6251	ANG/4Z	A6	BE	DTB
Laughlin	RUQADBM	DWB	3099	AETC/0J	BE						
Little Rock	RUQADHT	DUJ	4460	AETC/0J	BE	Little Rock	6031	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	DUF
						Memphis	6422	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	DNB
						Peoria, Ill	6122	ANG/4Z	A3	BE	DSQ
						Will Rogers OK ANG	6562	ANG/4Z	A4	BE	DUP
Los Ange-les	RUQADBJ	DAQ	2816	SPC/1S	BE						
Luke	RUQADBA	DXK	4887	AETC/0J	BE	Phoenix	6021	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	DXH
						Goodfellow	3030	AETC/0J	A2	B	DVF

* * * * * * * * * * * COMPUTER SUPPORT BASE * * * * * * * * * ** * * * *SATELLITE ACTIVITY * * * * * * * * * * *											
BASE NAME	COM RI	RID	SRAN	MAJCOM/ CODE	TYPE ACCT	BASE NAME	SRAN	MAJCOM/ CODE	SYS DES	TYPE ACCT	RID
MacDill	RUQADHG	DMH	4814	AMC/1L	BE	USRED-COM	4900	JCSE/41	A1	BE	DR2
						Puerto Rico	6540	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	DAN
MacDill Gang 2 AMCRSS Cont.	RUQADHG	DOW	5846	AMC/1L	B	AMC Contingency	5862	AMC/1L	A1	B	D27
						AMC Contingency	5848	AMC/ˆ1L	A2	B	D0Z
						AMC Contingency	5849	AMC/1L	A3	B	D25
						AMC Contingency	5851	AMC/1L	A4	B	D26
						AMC Contingency	5885	AMC/IL	A5	B	D2L
						AMC Contingency	5863	AMC/1L	A6	B	D2F
						AMC Contingency	5864	AMC/1L	A7	B	D2G
						AMC Contingency	5868	AMC/1L	A8	B	D2H
						AMC Contingency	5871	AMC/1L	A9	B	D2J
Malm-strom	RUQADAS	DSH	4626	SPC/1S	BE	Great Falls	6261	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	DSF
Maxwell	RUQADEZ	DMN	3300	AETC/0J	BE						
McChord	RUQADAM	DJ5	4479	AMC/1L	BE	Portland	6371	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	DH7
						Kingsley	6372	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	DPE
McConnell	RUQADBV	DQ8	4621	AMC/1L	BE	Kansas ANG	6151	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	DTP
						Forbes	6152	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	DTK

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BASE NAME	COM RI	RID	SRAN	MAJCOM/ CODE	TYPE ACCT	BASE NAME	SRAN	MAJCOM/ CODE	SYS DES	TYPE ACCT	RID
						Bangor ANG	6181	ANG/4Z	A3	BE	DBK
						Grissom ARB	4654	AFRC/0M	A4	BE	DPU
						Niagara Falls	6321	ANG/4Z	A5	BE	DHV
						AMC Contingency	5873	AMC/1L	A6	B	DHB
						AMC Contingency	5874	AMC/1L	A7	B	DHC
						Rickenbacker	6356	ANG/4Z	A9	BE	DLK
McGuire	RUQADEU	DBY	4484	AMC/1L	BE	Mcguire	6302	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	DBX
						Atlantic City	6303	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	DBW
						N. Kingstown	6391	ANG/4Z	A3	BE	DBF
						Harrisburg	6383	ANG/4Z	A4	BE	DJF
Mildenhall	RUQADEG	DDV	5518	AFE/0D	BE						
Minot	RUQADBY	DSB	4528	ACC/1C	BE						
Misawa	RUQADBZ	DG8	5205	PAF/0R	BE						
Moody	RUQADEX	DF5	4830	ACC/1C	BE	Jacksonville	6091	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	DLQ
						Robins ANG	6101	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	DLB
Mtn Home	RUQADAN	DXB	4897	ACC/1C	BE	Boise ANG	6112	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	DXD
Nellis	RUQADAU	DYK	4852	ACC/1C	BE	Indian Springs	4817	ACC/1C	A2	BE	DA2
						388 FW Det 1	4812	ACC/1C	A3	BE	DXC
Offutt	RUQADHU	DTV	4600	ACC/1C	BE	Lincoln	6271	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	DTW

* * * * * * * * * * * COMPUTER SUPPORT BASE * * * * * * * * * * ** *				* * *SATELLITE ACTIVITY * * * * * * * * * * * *						
BASE NAME	**COM RI**	**RID**	**SRAN**	**MAJCOM/ CODE**	**TYPE ACCT**	**BASE NAME**	**SRAN**	**MAJCOM/ CODE**	**SYS DES**	**TYPE ACCT**	**RID**
						Des Moines	6141	ANG/4Z	A3	BE	DQU
						Truax Field	6492	ANG/4Z	A4	BE	DQZ
						Volk Field	6493	ANG/4Z	A5	BE	DLX
Osan	RUQADEB	DH6	5294	PAF/0R	BE	Suwon AB ROK	5261	PAF/0R	A2	BE	DA7
						303IS	7031	AIA/0U	A5	BE	DJL
						Kimhae	5213	PAF/0R	A7	B	DAM
						Harvest Eagle	5230	PAF/0R	A8	B	DAS
						Kwanju AB	5232	PAF/0R	A9	B	DAY
Patrick	RUQADHD	DMB	2520	SPC/1S	BE						
Peterson	RUQADHS	DMQ	2500	SPC/1S	BE						
						EACC	2505	SPC/1S	A4	B	DMT
						20 SPSS Eglin	2503	SPC/1S	A5	BE	DMR
						Thule	2507	SPC/1S	A8	BE	DMV
						AFSCN	2502	SPC/1S	A9	B	DMF
Pope	RUQADER	DKU	4488	AMC/1L	BE	Mcghee	6423	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	DMZ
						Yeager APRT	6481	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	DKJ
						Pittsburg	6712	AFRC/0M	A3	BE	DJB
						Hensley Field	6431	ANG/4Z	A4	BE	DUX
						Youngstown	6656	AFRC/0M	A5	BE	DNZ
						Minn/Res	6633	AFRC/0M	A6	BE	DRJ
									A7		
						Dobbins ARB	6703	AFRC/OM	A8	BE	DLD

* * * * * * * * * * * COMPUTER SUPPORT BASE * * * * * * * * * * ** * * *SATELLITE ACTIVITY * * * * * * * * * * *											
BASE NAME	COM RI	RID	SRAN	MAJCOM/ CODE	TYPE ACCT	BASE NAME	SRAN	MAJCOM/ CODE	SYS DES	TYPE ACCT	RID
						Niagara Falls	6670	AFRC/0M	A9	BE	DHY
Ramstein	RUQADEJ	DCB	5612	AFE/0D	BE						
						Centralized Repair Activity	5613	AFE/0D	A1	BE	DQA
						Moron	5575	AFE/0D	A2	BE	DFD
Randolph	RUQADBL	DVQ	3089	AETC/0J	BE						
Robins	RUQADEO	DU6	2067	AFMC/1M	BE						
						Avionic Rec	2358	AFMC/1M	A1	BE	DLP
Scott	RUQADHL	DSW	4407	AMC/1L	BE						
						Incirlik FSL Note	4402	AMC/IL	A2	B	DP4
									A3		
						Spangdehlem FSL Note	4403	AMC/1L	A4	B	DP5
									A6		
						Milden Hall FSL Note	4406	AMC/1L	A7	B	DCL
						Rota FSL	4409	AMC/1L	A8	B	DP8
						Ramstein FSL Note	4401	AMC/1L	A9	B	DAP
Sembach RSG	RUQADEL	DRQ	5607	AFE/0D	BE						
Seymour Johnson	RUQADET	DKN	4809	ACC/1C	BE	159FW New Orleans NAS	6171	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	DTX
						Elizabeth City	4841	ACC/1C	A2	BE	D29

* * * * * * * * * * * COMPUTER SUPPORT BASE * * * * * * * * * ** * * * *SATELLITE ACTIVITY * * * * * * * * * * *											
BASE NAME	COM RI	RID	SRAN	MAJCOM/ CODE	TYPE ACCT	BASE NAME	SRAN	MAJCOM/ CODE	SYS DES	TYPE ACCT	RID
						Burlington	6451	ANG/4Z	A3	BE	DBU
						Suffolk NY	6325	ANG/4Z	A4	BE	DHH
						Stratton	6323	ANG/4Z	A5	BE	DHJ
						ANG New Zealand	6543	ANG/4Z	A6	BE	DSU
Shaw	RUQADHF	DKX	4803	ACC/1C	BE	Dannelly Field	6012	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	DMK
						Charlotte	6331	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	DKQ
						169 FW McEntire	6401	ANG/4Z	A3	BE	DKW
						316 LRS, Andrews	6511	ANG/4Z	A5	BE	DJQ
						183 FW, Capital IL	6123	ANG/4Z	A6	BE	DSX
						183FW CRF	1822	ANG/4Z	A7	BE	DQP
Selfridge	RUQADHZ	DPX	6221	ANG/4Z	BE	Louisville	6161	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	DNP
						Battle Creek	6222	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	DQD
						Alpena CRTC	6223	ANG/4Z	A3	BE	DLS
						Bradley Field	6071	ANG/4Z	A4	BE	DBV
						103 AW LRS CRF	1821	ANG/4Z	A5	BE	DQN
						Barnes	6201	ANG/4Z	A6	BE	DAU
						Otis ANGB	6202	ANG/4Z	A7	BE	DAW
						Kelly	6432	ANG/4Z	A8	BE	DVX
Sheppard	RUQADBG	DUZ	3020	AETC/0J	BE	Tulsa ANG	6563	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	DUV
									A2		

* * * * * * * * * * * COMPUTER SUPPORT BASE * * * * * * * * * ** *						* * *SATELLITE ACTIVITY * * * * * * * * * * *					
BASE NAME	COM RI	RID	SRAN	MAJCOM/ CODE	TYPE ACCT	BASE NAME	SRAN	MAJCOM/ CODE	SYS DES	TYPE ACCT	RID
Span-gdahlem	RUQADHJ	DDQ	5621	AFE/0D	BE						
						Centralized Repair Activity	5622	AFE/0D	A1	BE	DQB
						435 MMS	5445	AFE/0D	A3	BE	DW9
Tinker	RUQADHP	DU3	2037	AFMC/1M	BE				A1		
						Scott	6121	ANG/4Z	A3	BE	DSK
						Mansfield	6353	ANG/4Z	A5	BE	DPD
Travis	RUQADAO	DZK	4427	AMC/1L	BE	Hickam FSL Note	4405	AMC/1L	A1	B	DP6
						Elmendorf FSL Note	4480	AMC/1L	A2	B	DL3
						European Cont. Acct #2	4412	AMC/1L	A3	B	DZX
						Andersen FSL Note	4415	AMC/1L	A4	B	DQ4
						Kadena FSL Note	4411	AMC/1L	A5	B	DP9
						Yokota FSL Note	4408	AMC/IL	A6	B	DP7
						European Cont Acct #1	4491	AMC/IL	A7	B	DZG
						PACAF Cont. Acct #1	4454	AMC/1L	A8	B	DC9

* * * * * * * * * * * COMPUTER SUPPORT BASE * * * * * * * * * * ** * * * *SATELLITE ACTIVITY * * * * * * * * * * *										
BASE NAME	COM RI	RID	SRAN	MAJCOM/ CODE	TYPE ACCT	BASE NAME	SRAN	MAJCOM/ CODE	SYS DES	TYPE ACCT	RID
						PACAF Cont. Acct #2	4455	AMC/1L	A9	B	DC6
Tyndall	RUQADHE	DLU	4819	AETC/0J	BE				A1		
						F-15 CRF	1819	AETC	A5	BE	DQL
USCEN-TAF	RUQADHH	DJ3	4866	USCENTAF/ 3X	BE						
						Al Udeid	5897	USCENTAF/ 3X	A2	BE	DMP
						Bahrain	4856	USCENTAF/ 3X	A5	BE	DUS
						Albany GA	4873	USCENTAF/ 3X	A6	BE	D2D
						Thumrait	4835	USCENTAF/ 3X	A8	BE	DVY
Vance	RUQADHK	DUU	3029	AETC/0J	BE						
Vanden-berg	RUQADHW	DZD	4610	SPC/1S	BE	Fresno	6044	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	DZH
						Moffett	6041	ANG/4Z	A2	BEP	DZN
						Channel Islands	6043	ANG/4Z	A3	BEP	DYQ
Whiteman	RUQADHX	DTJ	4625	ACC/1C	BE						
						St Joseph	6252	ANG/4Z	A3	BE	DTH
						MI/ ST Paul	6231	ANG/4Z	A4	BE	DRF
Wright-Patterson	RUQADHY	DPK	2300	AFMC/1M	BE	Springfield	6352	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	DPP
						Hanscom	2835	AFMC/1M	A5	BE	DAV
						Rome Lab	2812	AFMC/1M	A6	BE	DGA
Yokota	RUQADIB	DF2	5209	PAF/0R	BE	36 MAUS ROTA	5183	PAF/OR	A1	B	DA8

NOTE: SRANs are still valid, open to obtain historical data.

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ATTACHMENT 1D-2

SATELLITE SUPPLY ACCOUNTS

</div>

1D2.1. Purpose. To provide a list of the satellites and the host bases that support them.

Table 1D2.1. Satellite Supply Accounts Listing.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *SATELLITE LISTING* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *					
BASE NAME	**SRAN**	**MAJCOM/ CODE**	**SYS DES**	**TYPE ACCT**	**HOST BASE**
10 IS	7029	AIA/0U	A2	BE	LANGLEY
103 AW LRS CRF	1821	ANG/4Z	A5	BE	SELFRIDGE
183 FW CRF	1822	ANG/4Z	A7	BE	SHAW
159 FW New Orleans NAS	6171	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	SEYMORE JOHNSON
20 SPSS (EGLIN)	2503	SPC/1S	A5	BE	PETERSON
36MAUS ROTA	5183	PAF/0R	A1	B	YOKOTA
388 FW, Det 1	4812	ACC/1C	A3	BE	NELLIS
48 IS	7037	AIA/0U	A3	B	BEALE
49 BBSS	4802	ACC/1C	A1	BE	LANGLEY AFCMBCC (WEST) BEALE
303 IS	7031	AIA/0U	A5	BE	OSAN
363 ERS/LGS	4863	ACC/1C	A1	BE	BEALE
435 MMS	5445	AFE/0D	A3	BE	SPANGDAHLEM
ACFIIF	3048	AETC/0J	A1	B	LACKLAND
AFSCN	2502	SPC/1S	A9	B	PETERSON
ALBANY GA	4873	USCENTAF/ 3X	A6	BE	USCENTAF
AL ASID	5803	ACC/1C	A1	BE	BAGRAM
AL DHAFRASA	4811	ACC/1C	A8	BE	AFCMBCC WRIGHT-PATTERSON
ALI AL SALEEM	5820	ACC/1C	A6	BE	AL UDEID
ALPENA CRTC	6223	ANG/4Z	A3	BE	SELFRIDGE
AL SAHRA KIRKUK	5833	ACC/1C	A5	BE	BAGRAM
AL UDEID	5897	ACC/1C	A2	BE	USCENTAF
AMC CONTIN-GENCY	5873	AMC/1L	A6	B	MCCONNELL
AMC CONTIN-GENCY	5874	AMC/1L	A7	B	MCCONNELL
AMC CONTIN-GENCY	5876	AMC/1L	A6	B	DOVER
AMC CONTIN-GENCY	5877	AMC/1L	A7	B	DOVER

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* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *SATELLITE LISTING* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *					
BASE NAME	**SRAN**	**MAJCOM/ CODE**	**SYS DES**	**TYPE ACCT**	**HOST BASE**
AMC CONTIN-GENCY	5878	AMC/IL	A8	B	DOVER
AMC CONTIN-GENCY	5884	AMC/1L	A9	B	DOVER
AMC CONTIN-GENCY	5879	AMC/1L	A6	B	CHARLESTON
AMC CONTIN-GENCY	5862	AMC/1L	A1	B	MACDILL GANG 2
AMC CONTIN-GENCY	5848	AMC/1L	A2	B	MACDILL GANG 2
AMC CONTIN-GENCY	5849	AMC/1L	A3	B	MACDILL GANG 2
AMC CONTIN-GENCY	5851	AMC/1L	A4	B	MACDILL GANG 2
AMC CONTIN-GENCY	5885	AMC/1L	A5	B	MACDILL GANG 2
AMC CONTIN-GENCY	5863	AMC/IL	A6	B	MACDILL GANG 2
AMC CONTIN-GENCY	5864	AMC/1L	A7	B	MACDILL GANG 2
AMC CONTIN-GENCY	5868	AMC/1L	A8	B	MACDILL GANG 2
AMC CONTIN-GENCY	5871	AMC/IL	A9	B	MACDILL GANG 2
ANCHORAGE	6520	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	ELMENDORF
ANDERSEN FSL	4415	AMC/1L	A4	B	TRAVIS
ANDREWS	6511	ANG/4Z	A5	BE	SHAW
ANG NEW ZEALAND	6543	ANG/4Z	A6	BE	SEYMOUR-JOHNSON
ARNOLD AFS	2804	AFMC/1M	A1	B	EGLIN
ATL CITY	6303	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	MCGUIRE
AVIONIC REC	2358	AFMC1M	A1	BE	ROBINS
BAGHDAD	5834	ACC/1C	A6	BE	BAGRAM
BAHRAIN	4856	USCEN-TAF/ 3X	A5	BE	USCENTAF
BALAD	5860	ACC/1C	A9	BE	BAGRAM
BALTIMORE	6191	ANG/4Z	A6	BE	ANDREWS
BANGOR ANG	6181	ANG/4Z	A3	BE	MCCONNELL
BARNES MAP	6201	ANG/4Z	A6	BE	SELFRIDGE
BATTLE CREEK	6222	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	SELFRIDGE
BIRMINGHAM	6011	ANG/4Z	A3	BE	FAIRCHILD
BOISE ANG	6112	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	MT HOME

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *SATELLITE LISTING* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *					
BASE NAME	**SRAN**	**MAJCOM/ CODE**	**SYS DES**	**TYPE ACCT**	**HOST BASE**
BOLLING AFB	7054	AFDW/0N	A7	BE	ANDREWS
BRADLEY FIELD	6071	ANG/4Z	A4	BE	SELFRIDGE
BROOKS	2857	AFMC/1M	A8	BE	EGLIN
BUCKLEY	6061	ANG/4Z	A3	BE	FRANCIS E. WARREN
BURLINGTON	6451	ANG/4Z	A5	BE	SEYMOUR JOHNSON
BYRD FIELD	6461	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	LANGLEY
CAPITAL IL	6123	ANG/4Z	A6	BE	SHAW
CARSWELL	6675	AFRC/0M	A2	BE	DYESS
CENTRALIZED REPAIR ACTIVITY	5613	AFE/0D	A1	BE	RAMSTEIN
CENTRALIZED REPAIR ACTIVITY	5622	AFE/0D	A1	BE	SPANGDAHLEM
CHANNEL ISLANDS	6043	ANG/4Z	A3	BE	VANDENBERG
CHARLOTTE	6331	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	SHAW
CHEYENNE	6501	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	FRANCIS E. WARREN
CRF	5437	AFE/0D	A1	BE	LAKENHEATH
CURACAO	4540	ACC/1C	A4	BE	DAVIS MONTHAN
CYPRUS	4524	AFE/0D	A2	BE	AVIANO
DANNELLY FIELD	6012	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	SHAW
DES MOINES	6141	ANG/4Z	A3	BE	OFFUTT
DET 2, 9 SRW	4694	ACC/1C	A5	B	BEALE
DIEGO GARCIA	4503	PAF/0R	A3	BE	ANDERSEN
DIEGO GARCIA	4872	ACC/1C	A4	BE	AL UDEID
DJIBOUTI	5807	ACC/1C	A4	BE	BAGRAM
DOBBINS	6703	AFRC/0M	A8	BE	POPE
DULUTH ANG	6232	ANG/4Z	A3	BE	GRAND FORKS
EACC	2505	SPC/1S	A4	B	PETERSON
EIELSON	6521	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	EIELSON
ELIZABETH CITY	4841	ACC/1C	A2	BE	SEYMOUR JOHNSON
ELLINGTON	6433	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	CANNON
ELMENDORF FSS	4480	AMC/1L	A6	B	TRAVIS
European Cont. Acct #1	4491	AMC/1L	A7	B	TRAVIS
ESKAN VILLAGE	5816	ACC/1C	A5	BE	AL UDEID
European Cont. Acct #2	4412	AMC/1L	A5	B	TRAVIS
F-15 CRF	1819	AETC/0J	A5	BE	TYNDALL
FAIRCHILD	6471	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	FAIRCHILD

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *SATELLITE LISTING* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *					
BASE NAME	SRAN	MAJCOM/ CODE	SYS DES	TYPE ACCT	HOST BASE
FAIRFORD	5505	AFE/0D	A3	BE	LAKENHEATH
FORBES	6152	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	MCCONNELL
FRESNO	6044	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	VANDENBERG
FT RUCKER	3034	AETC 0J	A1	BE	LACKLAND
FT SMITH	6032	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	BARKSDALE
FT WAYNE	6132	ANG/4Z	A3	BE	EGLIN
GEN MITCHELL IAP	6491	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	GRAND FORKS
GITMO	4755	ACC/1C	A3	BE	AFCMBCC (WRIGHT PATTERSON)
GOODFELLOW	3030	AETC/0J	A2	B	LUKE
GREAT FALLS	6261	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	MALMSTROM
GRISSOM ARB	4654	AFRC/0M	A4	BE	McCONNELL
GUAM ANG	6531	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	ANDERSEN
GULFPORT	6243	ANG/4Z	A3	BE	KEESLER
HANCOCK FIELD	6324	ANG/4Z	A3	BE	LANGLEY
HANSCOM	2835	AFMC/1M	A5	BE	WRIGHT-PATTERSON
HARRISBURG	6383	ANG/4Z	A4	BE	McGUIRE
HARV/EAG TAEGU	5230	PAF/0R	A8	B	OSAN
HAWAII ANG	6530	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	HICKAM
HECTOR FIELD	6341	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	GRAND FORKS
HENSLEY FIELD	6431	ANG/4Z	A4	BE	POPE
HICKAM FSS	4405	AMC/1L	A1	B	TRAVIS
HOMESTEAD	6648	AFRC/0M	A2	BE	BARKSDALE
HULMAN FIELD	6131	ANG/4Z	A4	BE	COLUMBUS
HURRICANE HUNTERS	5837	ACC/1C	A5	B	AFCMBCC (WRIGHT-PATTERSON)
INCIRLIK FSL	4402	AMC/1L	A2	B	SCOTT
INDIAN SPRINGS	4817	ACC/1C	A2	BE	NELLIS
IZMIR	5531	AFE/0D	A2	BE	INCIRLIK
JACKSONVILLE	6091	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	MOODY
KADENA FSS	4411	AMC/1L	A5	B	TRAVIS
KANDAHAR	5806	ACC/1C	A3	BE	AL UDEID
KANSAS ANG	6151	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	MCCONNEL
KELLY	6432	ANG/4Z	A8	BE	SELFRIDGE
KENNER	4904	ACC/1C	A4	BE	LANGLEY
KEY FIELD	6241	ANG/4Z	A4	BE	FAIRCHILD
KIMHAE	5213	PAF/0R	A7	B	OSAN
KINGSLEY	6372	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	MCCHORD

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *SATELLITE LISTING* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *					
BASE NAME	SRAN	MAJCOM/ CODE	SYS DES	TYPE ACCT	HOST BASE
KIRTLAND	6311	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	KIRTLAND
KUWAIT CITY	5891	ACC/1C	A7	BE	BAGRAM
KWANGJU AB	5232	PAF/0R	A9	B	OSAN
LAMBERT	6251	ANG/4Z	A6	BE	LANGLEY
LINCOLN	6271	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	OFFUTT
LITTLE ROCK	6031	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	LITTLE ROCK
LOUISVILLE	6161	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	SELFRIDGE
MANAS	5804	ACC/1C	A1	BE	AL UDEID
MANSFIELD	6353	ANG/4Z	A5	BE	TINKER
MANTA	4860	ACC/1C	A5	BE	DAVIS MONTHAN
MARCH	6042	ANG/4Z	A5	BE	FAIRCHILD
MARCH ARB	4664	AFRC/0M	A9	BE	FAIRCHILD
MARTINSBURG	6482	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	ALTUS
MCENTIRE	6401	ANG/4Z	A3	BE	SHAW
MCGHEE	6423	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	POPE
MCGUIRE	6302	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	MCGUIRE
MEMPHIS	6422	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	LITTLE ROCK
MPLS/ST PAUL	6231	ANG/4Z	A4	BE	WHITEMAN
MILDENHALL FSL	4406	AMC/1L	A7	B	SCOTT
MINN/RESERVE	6633	AFRC/0M	A6	BE	POPE
MOFFETT	6041	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	VANDENBERG
MORON AB	5575	AFE/0D	A2	BE	RAMSTEIN
NASHVILLE	6421	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	ALTUS
NEW HORIZONS	5857	ACC/1C	A7	BE	AFCMBCC (WEST) BEALE
NIAGARA FALLS	6321	ANG/4Z	A5	BE	MCCONNELL
NIAGARA FALLS	6670	AFRC/0M	A3	BE	POPE
NORTH KING-STON	6391	ANG/4Z	A3	BE	MCGUIRE
NORTH WARNING	4839	ACC/1C	A6	BE	AFCMBCC (WEST) BEALE
OSAN CONTIN-GENCY	5821	PAF/0R	A6	B	ANDERSEN
OTIS MA	6202	ANG/4Z	A7	BE	SELFRIDGE
PACAF CONT. ACCT #1	4454	AMC/1L	A8	B	TRAVIS
PACAF CONT. ACCT #2	4455	AMC/1L	A9	B	TRAVIS
PACAF CONTIN-GENCY	5822	PAF/0R	A7	B	ANDERSEN

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *SATELLITE LISTING* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *					
BASE NAME	SRAN	MAJCOM/ CODE	SYS DES	TYPE ACCT	HOST BASE
PEASE ANGB	6291	ANG/4Z	A4	BE	GRAND FORKS
PEORIA, ILL	6122	ANG/4Z	A3	BE	LITTLE ROCK
PHOENIX	6021	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	LUKE
PITTS ANG	6381	ANG/4Z	A5	BE	GRAND FORKS
PITTSBURGH	6712	AFRC/0M	A3	BE	POPE
PMS LG	4685	ACC/1C	A5	BE	LANGLEY
PORTLAND	6371	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	MCCHORD
PUERTO RICO	6540	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	MACDILL
RAMSTEIN FSL	4401	AMC/1L	A9	B	SCOTT
RENO ANG	6281	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	FAIRCHILD
RHEIN-MAIN FSL	4403	AMC/1L	A4	B	SCOTT
RICKENBACKER	6356	ANG/4Z	A9	BE	MCCONNELL
ROBINS ANG	6101	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	MOODY
ROME LAB	2812	AFMC/1M	A6	BE	WRIGHT PATTERSON
ROOSEVELT ROADS	5888	ACC/1C	A2	BE	AFCMBCC (WRIGHT PATTERSON)
ROTA FSL	4409	AMC/1L	A8	B	SCOTT
RPIE	2532	SPC/1S	A2	BE	FRANCIS E WARREN
SALT LAKE	6441	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	HILL
SAVANNAH	6102	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	CHARLESTON
SAVANNAH CRTC	6103	ANG/4Z	A5	BE	CHARLESTON
SCOTT ANG	6121	ANG/4Z	A3	BE	TINKER
SIOUX CITY	6142	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	ELLSWORTH
SIOUX FALLS	6411	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	ELLSWORTH
SOTO-CANO	4808	ACC/1C	A1	BE	DAVIS-MONTHAN
SPRINGFIELD	6352	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	W/PATTERSON
ST JOSEPH	6252	ANG/4Z	A3	BE	WHITEMAN
STEWART	6322	ANG/4Z	A5	BE	DOVER
STRATTON ANGB	6323	ANG/4Z	A5	BE	SEYMOUR JOHNSON
SUFFOLK NY	6325	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	SEYMOUR JOHNSON
SUPPORT CTR PACIFIC	2316	AFMC/1M	A1	B	KADENA
SUWON	5261	PAF/0R	A2	BE	OSAN
SWIFT BEAR	4826	ACC/1C	A4	BE	AFCMBCC
TALLIL	5832	ACC/1C	A4	BE	BAGRAM
THOMPSON FIELD	6242	ANG/4Z	A3	BE	COLUMBUS
THULE	2507	SPC/1S	A8	BE	PETERSON
THUMRAIT	4835	USCEN-TAF/ 3X	A8	BE	USCENTAF

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *SATELLITE LISTING* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *					
BASE NAME	**SRAN**	**MAJCOM/ CODE**	**SYS DES**	**TYPE ACCT**	**HOST BASE**
TOLEDO	6355	ANG/4Z	A4	BE	CHARLESTON
TRUAX FIELD	6492	ANG/4Z	A4	BE	OFFUTT
TUCSON	6022	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	D/MONTAN
TULSA ANG	6563	ANG/4Z	A1	BE	SHEPPARD
TUZLA	5830	AFE/0D	A1	BE	AVIANO
USAF SR-71	1500	AFMC/1M	A1	BE	EDWARDS
USREDCOM	4900	JCSE/41	A1	BE	MACDILL
VOLK FIELD	6493	ANG/4Z	A3	BE	OFFUTT
WESTOVER	6606	AFRC/0M	A1	BE	DOVER
WILL ROGER	6562	ANG/4Z	A4	BE	LITTLE ROCK
WILLOW GROVE	6382	ANG/4Z	A3	BE	BARKSDALE
WILMINGTON	6081	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	DOVER
YEAGER APRT	6481	ANG/4Z	A2	BE	POPE
YOKOTA FSL	4408	AMC/1L	A6	B	TRAVIS
YOUNGSTOWN	6656	AFRC/0M	A5	BE	POPE